



ETHNOMEDICINAL SURVEY OF PETH TRIBAL REGION OF NASHIK DISTRICT IN MAHARASHTRA

A.S.Jondhale, S.P.Chavan and B.D.Wagh

M.J.M Arts, Commerce and Science College, Karanjali, Tal-Peth, Dist-Nashik, Maharashtra, PIN-422 208.

Department of Botany, SMBT Arts, Commerce and Science College, Sangamner.

ABSTRACT:

The present paper studies the survey of ethno-medicinal plants from Peth taluka of Nashik District, (Maharashtra state, India). It was carried out during 2016-2017 and this area part mostly situated in western ghats. It possesses number of rare, endangered, poisonous and non-poisonous medicinal plants. The area is inhabited by large number of tribes viz. kokna, bhil, Mahadev-kolis, warali, thakur and katkari. The tribals and the rural folks inhabiting these areas have an age old tradition of using specific medicinal plants for curing specific ailments. Hence present study reports the ethno-medicinal uses of selected medicinal plants, widely used by these tribals. The information was collected directly by interviewing them at their localities.

Keywords : *Ethno-medicinal, Rare and Endangered Plants and Peth Taluka.*

INTRODUCTION:

The western ghats of nashik district is rich in flora and fauna. This area are totally covered by large number of rare, endangered, wild, poisonous, non-poison medicinal plants there. Peth taluka is mostly situated in western ghats and large number of tribal community also there and they survival form ancient times. The tribal people primary healthcare is depends on the medicinal dwellers and his knowledge. Although, indigenous knowledge is transfer on orally from one generation to next generation without any writing records, hence these knowledge extinct of gradually (Kaido *et al.*,1997).

The traditional medicine is well established in Peth Taluka because of tribal community using a wide variety of plants for the treatment of various ailments. However, now-a-days this traditional medicinal plants knowledge record and preserve is important for the future studied to developed new drugs (Kore and Atindehow, 2008). Along with this traditional knowledge conservation in documentation research is important part for

future generation. Although, there is only few research work on ethanomedicinal plants was done past years in the Peth Taulka area (Mali.,2012 and Sharma and Laksshminarsimhan.,1986). Therefore, present investigation was taken to study the survey and documentation of medicinal plants from Peth region.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present research work was conducted in the Peth Taluka situated in the Nashik District. This area is partially covered by western ghats and traditionally inhabited by the tribal people. The geographical location of Nashik district lying between North latitude 19° 31' and 20° 21' and East longitude 73°30' and 74°55' with rich forest diversity of medicinal plants. There are 92.92% various tribal community and they mostly use traditional herbal medicines for curing various diseases.

The field survey and documentation of medicinal plants in Peth taluka from June 2016-June 2017

and collecting information a questionnaire was prepared before interviewing local traditional practitioners in study area. At the same time the medicinal plant species were collected and identification of plant specimen done with help of local and regional floras (Pradhan and Singh 1999, Cooke 1901-1908 and Almeida, 2007). Then, the collecting information was arranged in Botanical name, Family name, Vernacular name and medicinal uses.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The present investigation we observe that 44 indigenous ethno-medicinal plants were identified. It was found 42 species belonging to 41 genera under 26 families with their different medicinal potential and their uses in various ailments. The identified plant species listed were arranged alphabetically followed by botanical name, vernacular name, families, plant part and medicinal uses are given in separate column presented in Table-1. The efficacy of medicinal plants are depends upon their molecular properties, but it varies from plants to plants and parts to parts. The similar results were observed for Rajendra, *et al.*, (2012) and Sonawane and Sonawane (2012).

CONCLUSION

The finally we concluded that tribal people have very valuable information on medicinal uses of plants available in Peth region. It has very specific knowledge which species are used for same as well as different diseases.

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Table .1.Deatiled Description of Ethnomedicinal Plants Used by Tribal People of Peth Taluka, Nashik District, Maharashtra State.

Sr.No	Botanical Name	Vernacular Name	Family	Part Used	Medicinal Use
1	<i>Abrus precatorius</i>	Gunj	Fabaceae	Leaves	Chewing of leaves in cold, throat problem
2	<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Khair	Mimosaceae	Wood and Leaves	Toothache Bark powder is kept in molars to reduce pain
3	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Babhul	Mimosaceae	Bark	Toothache Bark powder is kept in molars to reduce pain
4	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i>	Aghada	Amaranthaceae	Flower and Root	Powder used for washing teeth to cure pyorrhea
5	<i>Adathoda vasica</i>	Adulsa	Acanthaceae	Whole plant	An antispasmodic, treatment of Chest Diseases, Asthma, Dysentery, Malaria
6	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	leaves	Crushed leaves applied on knee joint pain.
7	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Korpad	Liliaceae	Leaf	Asthma Relief From Burn
8	<i>Artocarpous heterophyllus</i>	Phanas	Moraceae	Young fruits Fruit	Vomitting Mouth ulcer
09	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Shatawari	Liliaceae	Tuberous roots	Root Powder with milk to enhance lactation, also to relieve hypertension and anemia
10	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i>	Apta	Caesalpinaceae	Bark	Decoction of inner bark used in excessive menstruation
11	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Punarnava	Nyctaginaceae	Seeds, Root, leaf	The decoction of whole plant is given on liver complaint
12	<i>Bombax ceiba</i>	Katery savar	Bombacaceae	Wood and fruit floss	The fruit floss of this tree is used for the stuffing of pillows, cushions and mattresses. Wood is used for the making of light furniture
13	<i>Butea monosperma,</i>	Palas	Fabaceae	Bark, leaves flower	Intestinal worms in children.
14	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i>	Dev rui	Asclepediaceae	Flower	Asthma Snake bite
15	<i>Carissa congesta</i>	Karwand	Apocynaceae	Latex Root	Burning sensation during urination Snake bite
16	<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Sonbahava	Caesalpinaceae	Bark	Powder of bark to control scabies
17	<i>Celocia argentea</i>	Kurdu	Amranthaceae	Seeds	Seed are used to dissolve urinary stones
18	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Brahmi	Apiaceae	Whole Plant	Brain tonic, Anticancer

19	<i>Curcuma longa</i>	Halad	Zingibaraceae	Rhizome	Half part of halad powder and one part of alum powder mix it and boil in equal amount of water and paste on the swelling or oedma
20	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	Shisham	Fabaceae	Bark	The powdered bark of the tree is used in the treatment of gonorrhoea
21	<i>Datura metel</i>	Dhotra	Solanaceae	Leaves and fruits	The dried leaves of this species smoked in the treatment of asthma and bronchitis. The fruit juice is taken as a preventative against dandruff and hair fall.
22	<i>Emblica officinalis</i>	Awala	Euphorbiaceae	Fruits	10-20 ml fruit juice is taken once a day. Moreover, the fruit powder 1-2 gm taken every day orally Stem infusion is given orally as an antidote
23	<i>Ficus recemosa</i>	Umber	Moraceae	Leaves, Latex and Fruit	The astringent leaves of this species are used as a mouthwash for spongy gums. The latex of the stem is useful in the treatment of piles and diarrhoea
24	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Kal lavi	Liliaceae	Tubers roots	Tubers are used in termination of Pregnancy
25	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>	Mehandi	Lythraceae	Leaves	Leaves paste is applied on soggy cuts between toes
26	<i>Madhuca indica</i>	Moha	Sapotaceae	Leaves and seed	Moha leaves with jiggery are applied for sores in the mouth Powdered seed are applied immediately after scorpion sting
27	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Amba	Anacardiaceae	Stem bark	Wound healing
28	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Ran Tulas	Lamiaceae	Leaves	One to two teaspoon leaf extract taken and extract externally applied on nose and head in case of cold
29	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>	Karanj	Fabaceae	Seeds	Oil extracted from seeds is used as antihelmintic
30	<i>Rauwolfia serpentine</i>	Sarpagandha	Apocynaceae	Roots	The powdered root of this species when taken with butter is used in the treatment of insomnia
31	<i>Santalum album</i>	Chandan	Santalaceae	Leaves	Dry leaves in shade condition and then mix with equal amount of soncow soil. These mixture taken two time in day to cure Hepatitis A.
32	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i>	Bibba	Anacardiaceae	Fruits	The fruits of this species are eaten to relieve indigestion. They are also used in treatment of coughs, piles and boils

33	<i>Solanum xanthocarpum</i>	Bhui ringani	Solanaceae	Root	Root decoction is taken in cough
34	<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Jambul	Myrtaceae	Bark and fruit	The powdered bark of this species is given to relieve stomach problems, indigestion, leucoderma, ring worm and diabetes. The fruits have carminative astringent and diuretic properties
35	<i>Tamariandus indica</i>	Chinch	Caesalpinaceae	Bark and Fruits	The dry powdered bark of this species is given to relieve gastric pain. The fruits are used for tonic and are reportedly good for the curing of dandruff
36	<i>Tectona grandis</i>	Sag/Teak	Verbenaceae	Wood	Bark powdered used on snakebite.
37	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i>	Arjun	Combretaceae	Bark	A tonic for heart for proper blood circulation Decoction prepared in boiling water
38	<i>Terminalia bellirica</i>	Behada	Combretaceae	Fruits, Bark	Dried fruits are used to control prolonged dry cough, also use in sores in the mouth
39	<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	Hirda	Combretaceae	Fruits	Fruits is used for toothache, very effective remedy for diarrhea and also improves vision
40	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	Gulvel	Menispermaceae	Climber, Stem	Decoction of bark is used in jaundice, kidney stone, piles and rheumatism
41	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>	Tantani	Compositae	Leaf	The leaf Juice is used in cuts and wounds
42	<i>Vitex negundo</i>	Nirgudi	Verbenaceae	Leaves	Conjunctivitis Juice obtained by crushing and squeezing.
43	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	Dhorgunj	Solanaceae	Root	Roots are used in joint pains, also useful in weakness
44	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i>	Dhyati	Lythraceae	Bark	Bark powder is used externally for healing wounds and skin diseases