



SOME UNIQUE ETHNOPHARMACEUTICAL CLAIMS FROM BHULESHWAR AREA PUNE DISTRICT (M.S.) INDIA

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ABSTRACT:

Present communication focuses on some of the less commonly used ethno pharmaceutical home remedies against various human and pet animals diseases and disorders cures in Bhuleshwar area of Daund tahsil from Pune district (M.S.) India. In all total 15 plant species belonging to 15 genera from 13 angiosperm families have been documented. Of these, uses of --plant species found unknown or less known to India.

KEYWORDS: Ethnopharmaceutical, traditional herbal/medicine men, Bhuleshwar.

INTRODUCTION:

Today chemists could able to synthesis many other drug, but many other drugs still come from the plants. At present, it is estimate and that there are about 30,000 plants having medicinal value. In India over 7000 plants are known and used for medicinal purpose (Holly and Williams, 1996). Most of the modern synthetic drugs have attacked the targets blindly and affected badly on several related metabolic processes. On other hand, the ethno pharmaceutical herbal medicines probably have more accuracy and effectiveness in working, more specific in action and have no side effects. Further same drugs are affordable, eco-friendly and easily available in local markets. During the present investigation, 15 plant species belonging to 15 genera from 13 angiosperm families have been documented from Bhuleshwar area.

The study area-

The study area under the investigation study is an ideal place famous for its Hindu temple of Shiva and diverse ethnoflora of ethnopharmaceutical significance and situated around 45 kilometer from pune and 10 kilometer from Pune Solapur highway from Yawat in Daund tahsil .It covers an area of 3.5 km² and lies at an altitude of 78 meters from MSL (Mean Sea Level) and is located in between 18°.47'N-74.6°E latitude and longitude. The area under the study is occupied by forest area of 1.75 km² with 12.5% mixed-deciduous vegetation with an average rainfall of about 108 mm and temperature range of 26°C to 47.8°C. So far the study concerned, area under the study is unexplored up to today.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Frequent field visits were arranged in the study area season wise during the period from pre-monsoon of 201 5to post-monsoon of 2016 to collect the data on ethno pharmaceutical uses of the native wild ethno-flora with the help of the local inhabitants. The plant material of ethno

pharmaceutical significance was collected in coordination with the local informants and the information about the local names of the plant species along with uses, was cross checked and confirmed through verbal interviews in an informal ways with the help of local traditional healers and the local medicine men. . Collected plant specimens were identified by the Flora of Bombay Presidency by Cooke (1958). The herbarium sheets were deposited in the Botany Dept of the college for future study.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION:

The present paper focuses on ethno pharmaceutical uses of 15 plant species belonging to 13 angiosperm families used for curing of certain diseases and disorders in Bhuleshwar areas of Daund tahsil from Pune district (M.S.) India. Most of the formulations are orally administered either in the form of extract, juice, infusion or decoction.

CONCLUSION:

The study area denotes the wisdom of the local traditional healers and medicine men along with native knowledgeable informants in regards to traditional ethno pharmaceutical knowledge. The study focuses on immense scope and wide potential for researches in the area. In order to document, conserve and evaluate the information, collective efforts are needed from the ethno-botanists and ethno-pharmaceutical scientists. It's our prime duty to conserve, document and spread this indigenous traditional knowledge through various media, before its disappearance. Due to various types of human interference and deforestation, vast amount of ethno-flora is under the threat of extinction. To preserve it, urgent need of collaborative work regarding urgent protection and preservation of the native wild ethno flora by the villagers, semi-government and government authorities is essential.

Rural, tribal and non-tribal and native human populace participation can be initiated by giving

incentives to local inhabitants and creating general awareness among them in regards to usefulness of the native ethno-flora. The central and the state government authorities should encourage the experts in exploration of the hidden ethno botanical wisdom which will help

us in elevating the export of herbal medicines and increasing herbal trade with the major countries around the world. This will also improve the health and quality of life on the earth plant.

Sr. No	Botanical Name & Family	Local Name	Habit	Plant Part	Herbal formulations for treatment
1.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr. (Rutaceae)	Bael	Tree	Fruit	Fruit pulp is boiled in cupful sheep milk with little quantity of jiggery and consumed twice a day up to 8-10 days to cure amoebic dysentery.
2.	<i>Asparagus acemosus</i> wild. (Liliaceae)	Shatmuli	Herb	Root	An extract from a tola (aprox.10 gm) of fresh root-tubers is boiled with goat's milk for 10-20 seconds and above formulation is given with 1-2 tsp honey to improve lactation ability and duration in newly nursing mothers.
3.	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i> L. (Nyctaginaceae)	Ghomati	Herb	Leaves	A cupful decoction from young leaves is mixed with a pinch of cane sugar and above formulation preparation is consumed twice a day up 8-10 days to cure jaundice.
4.	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L. (Euphorbiaceae)	Parshierand	Shrub	Seed	An infusion from fresh seeds is mixed with equal amount of jiggery and above formulation is given orally with 1-2 tsp of honey twice a day up to 5-6 days to remove tapeworms.
5.	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i> Linn. f (Moraceae)	Nandruk	Tree	Roots	Decoction of fresh and young aerial roots made in sheep's milk is given orally to the patient once a day in the early morning up to 12-15 days cure typhoid.
6.	<i>Phyllanthus niruri</i> Hook. (Euphorbiaceae)	Ranjondhala	Herb	Leaves	Chatak (aprox.50gm) fresh and healthy leaves and tender shoots are boiled in 2-3 cups of goat's milk and the resultant formulation is given orally to the patient once a day up to 10-12days with 1-2 tsp of honey to cure chronic stomach ache.
7.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) Schult (Asclepiadaceae)	Kavilvel	Herb	Stem	1.0 to 1.5 cm long stem pieces immersed in haladi (<i>Curcuma domestica</i>) powder are stung in a leather strip and above garland is tied around the neck of pet cow and buffaloes up to for 11-15 days to cure haemorrhage.
8.	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L.) Roxb (Cucurbitaceae)	Dodka	Climber	Fruit	1-2 tsp powder from shade dried fruits is boiled in 1-2 glasses of goat's milk and same formulation is given internally twice a day up to 8-12days to cure hepatitis.
9.	<i>Trichosanthes bicuspidate</i> Lour. (Cucurbitaceae)	Padwal	Climber	Fruit	2-3 tsp of juice from mature fruits boiled in a glassful of cow's urine for 10-15 seconds in iron pan and same preparation is dropped into eyes twice a day up to 18-21 days to to relieve inflammation.
10.	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> L. (Lamiaceae)	Krishnatulshi	Herb	Whole plant	Women from Hindu community in this area are administered to make 9-12 rotations around the plant garden in early morning after bath to maintain physical and mental health.
11.	<i>Cryptolepis buchani</i> Roem & Schult. (Periplocaceae)	Krishnasariva	Herb	Stem	One to two inches long fresh stem pieces stitched in a thin leathery thread are tied around the neck for patient up to 15-18 days to cure jaundice.
12.	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i> (L.) R.Br. (Apocynaceae)	Saptapani	Tree	Exudates	Two to three tsp fresh latex of the plant is boiled in a half cup of pig ghee and above formulation dropped twice or thrice day until cure.
13.	<i>Tridax procumbens</i> L. (Asteraceae)	kutkuti	Herb	Leaf	A handful fresh leaves with a pinch of haldi (<i>Curcuma domestica</i>) powder are crushed in

					half cup of cow urine and poultice is applied 2-3 times a day for 10 days to heal wounds.
14.	<i>Triumfetta rotundifolia</i> Jacq. (Tiliaceae)	<i>Zinjurdi</i>	Herb	Leaf	Fine paste from aatpav fresh and healthy leaves is boiled in safflower (Cathamum tinctorius) seed oil with a pinch of common salt and above formulation is topically two to three times a day until total heal.
15.	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd. (Celastraceae)	<i>Malkango ni</i>	Shrub	Leaf	The fresh leaves are crushed with 4-6 lasun (Allium sativum) cloves in half cup of coconut oil and the extract is applied topically twice a day up to 5-6 days.

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