



## **Uses of Indigenous Plant in Health care system by Tribal and Rural people of Sangamner taluka- Ahmednagar District (MS)**

**B.F. Mundhe**

Dept. of Botany, Padmashri Vikhe Patil College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Pravaranagar. 413 713, A/p- Loni, Tal. Rahata, Dist. Ahmednagar (Maharashtra-India)  
Email: [bfmundhe@gmail.com](mailto:bfmundhe@gmail.com).

### **ABSTRACT**

*Sangamner taluka is rich in medicinal and economically important plants. Various plants are used by the tribal and rural folk as to cure diseases. During this recent exploration on about 51 plants were recorded. These plants were studied for Indigenous in Health care system by Tribal and Rural people.*

**Keywords:** *Indigenous, Traditional, Tribal, Medicinal plants, health care, Herbal medicine, Diseases etc.*

Received 24.07.2020

Revised 23.08.2020

Accepted 05.09.2020

### **INTRODUCTION**

India is rich medicinal plants of more than 7000 species, from that 4635 are used commercially on large scale. Over 60% of all modern clinical drugs are of natural product play important role in drug development in pharmaceutical industries. Now a day demand for more and more drug from plant sources is continually increasing. It is therefore essential to evaluate plants of medicinal value systematically.

Sangamner has an area of 4,088,000 abundant in natural resources including medicinal plants. The region has hilly as well as plain area with its distinct flora [1]. Survey of medicinal plants from Parner (Ahmednagar District), Maharashtra.

It has somewhat dry climatic condition. In summer day temperature gradually rises and goes up to 40°C. In winter and rainy season temperature is optimum ( 25° C to 30° C). Mostly brownish rocky soil is found. The area is inhabited by number of tribes viz. Vaidu, Dhanagar, Bhilla, Mahar, Paradhi etc. This flora is used by tribal of the area to cure various diseases. They prepare various forms like Kahada, churna, Arishta, Arka, Bhasma, Gutika, Asava etc. by traditional methods.

### **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Information collected during the year 2019-20 traditional medicinal plants were used by tribal people in various region of sangamner Taluka. The usual personal observations, oral interviews have done. Discussions with villagers, who have knowledge about indivisible plants of that region, Plant markets and tribal villages (Ashvi bk, Ashvi kd, Sahibalapur, Zarekathi, Dhad, Panodi and shakur) were also surveyed. The data of ethno botanical important plants were recorded during the field trips.

### **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Observations of about 51 indo Indigenous plant species are remunerated in the table. Plant species have been arranged in alphabetical order according to botanical name, family, local name, plant part used and cured diseases in folk medicines. Survey of Literature has revealed that no concerted efforts have been made in recent past to document knowledge and ethnic use of medicinal herbs flourishing in Mandakini valley. Plants are often used as therapeutic agents as antiseptic, anti-inflammatory and in treatment of infectious disease including candidacies and dermatophytes [2]. Many plants have been studied for their medicinal and antimicrobial properties [2-7]. However plants used for purpose of medicine must be fully grown up and matured with required rasa and guna. [3]. Some Aspects of Ethanobotany of the full tribe

Uttarkashi district was studied. The part of Herbal plant to be taken for 'Aushadhi' is used as per requirement of people. Thereby ethnomedicinal plants have great scope in for easily feature.

The aim behind this work is to aware the industrialist, agriculturists, farmers to come forward for cultivation and preservation of ethnomedicinal plants. There is a scope for collection of tribal medicinal plants from sangamner area. These plants have also use in cosmetics and various Ayurvedic products, which have economic value. Certain industries based on medicinal plants may be developed which will not only be economical valuable but will also help in the economic upliftment of the nation.

**Table - List of Medicinal Plants observed during survey 2019-2020**

| S. no. | Botanical Name with family               | Family          | Local Name    | Part used                | Cured diseases   |
|--------|--|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1      | <i>Abrus precatorius</i> , Linn.         | Papillinoaceae  | Gunj          | Leaves, Seeds            | Aphrodisiac  |
| 2      | <i>Acacia nilotica</i> , L.              | Mimoceae        | Babul         | Leaves and pods and bark | Antibilious, astringent, antiasthmatic, dental disorder                    |
| 3      | <i>Acharanthus aspera</i> , L.           | Amaranthaceae   | aghada        | Roots                    | Diuretic, purgative, bechic, febrifuse, astringent                         |
| 4      | <i>Acours calamu</i> , L.                | Acoraceae       | Vekhand       | Roots                    | Cough, Nerve stimulant   |
| 5      | <i>Adathoda vasica</i> , Nees.           | Acanthaceae     | Adulsa        | Leaves                   | Bronchitis asthma, Cough.  |
| 6      | <i>Aegle marmelos</i> , k Corr.          | Rutaceae        | Bel           | Fruits                   | Dysentery and in Fever.  |
| 7      | <i>Aloe vera</i> , L                     | Liliaceae       | Korphad       | Leaves                   | Skin diseases, Cough.  |
| 8      | <i>Argemone Mexicana</i> , L.            | Papaveraceae    | Bilayat       | Seeds and leaves         | Seed powder is folded with leaf to smoke, which cure all dental disorders. |
| 9      | <i>Azadarcta indica</i> , Linn.          | Meliaceae       | Neem          | Twigs                    | As a tooth brushes   |
| 10     | <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> , L.              | Scropulariaceae | Bramhi        | Leaves, fruits.          | Asthma   |
| 11     | <i>Bauhinia purpurea</i> , L             | Caesalpinaceae  | Apata Kanchan | Bark flower Roots        | Leprosy and Piles.   |
| 12     | <i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> , L.           | Nyctaginaceae   | Ghetuli       | Whole plant              | Kidney stone. Jaundice   |
| 13     | <i>Butea monosperm</i> , L.              | Fabiaceae       | Palash (Ass)  | Gum                      | Dysentery and in Fever.  |
| 14     | <i>Caesalpinia cristata</i> , L.         | Caesalpinaceae  | Sagarkota     | Leaves fruits            | Stone bladder  |
| 15     | <i>Caesalpinia pulcherrima</i> , L.      | Caesalpinaceae  | Shankasur     | Stem, roots              | Diabetes Dysentery   |
| 16     | <i>Calotropis purpurea</i> , R. Br.      | Asclepiadaceae  | Rui           | Roots                    | Asthma   |
| 17     | <i>Cassia tora</i> , L.                  | Cesalpinaceae   | Tarwad        | Leaves                   | Swollen glands   |
| 18     | <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> , Dom.        | Apocynaceae     | Sadaphully    | Whole plant              | Cough and Asthma   |
| 19     | <i>Clematis triloba</i> , Heyne ex. Roth | Ranunculaceae   | Ranjai        | Roots, Flowers           | Leprosy, Painful boil  |
| 20     | <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> , L.          | Apiaceae        | Manimuni      | Leaves, Seeds            | Dysentery  |
| 21     | <i>Commelina benghaensis</i> , L.        | Commelinaceae   | cana          | Stem and leaves          | Stop Bleeding  |
| 22     | <i>Commiphora mukul</i> , Engl.          | Burseraceae     | Gugul         | Latex                    | Rheumatism, Piles, Pyorrhea  |
| 23     | <i>Curcuma longa</i> , L.                | Zinzibaraceae   | Turmeric      | Rhizome                  | Blood Purification and antibiotics   |
| 24     | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> , L.             | Cyperaceae      | Nagarmotha    | Rhizome                  | Antidandruff   |
| 25     | <i>Datura metal</i> , L.                 | Solanaceae      | Dhotra        | Seeds                    | Necrotic, antispasmodic  |
| 26     | <i>Eclipta alba</i> , (L) Hassk          | Asteraceae      | Maka          | Leaves                   | Treat eczema   |
| 27     | <i>Emblica officinalis</i> , Gaertn.     | Euphorbiaceae   | chinch        | Fruits, leaves and barks | Alterative, attenuant, uretic in bleeding gums.                            |
| 28     | <i>Emblica officinalis</i> , L.          | Euphorbiaceae   | Amla          | Fruit                    | Earache, Asthma, leucorrhea.   |
| 29     | <i>Euphorbia hirta</i> , L.              | Euphorbiaceae   | Buiavala      | Whole plant              | Peptic ulcers and against poles  |

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|----|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| 30 | <i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i> , L.   | Euphorbiaceae  | Nivdung        | Fruit           | Earache, Asthma                                      |
| 31 | <i>Ficus palmata</i> , forsk       | Moraceae       | Bedu           | Fruit and latex | Cure the hyper tension                               |
| 32 | <i>Gloriosa superb</i> , L.        | Liliaceae      | Kalalavi       | Rhizome         | Rheumatism   |
| 33 | <i>Jasminum auriculatum</i> , vahi | Oleaceae       | Jui            | Flower          | Pain killer  |
| 34 | <i>Jasminum officinales</i> , vahi | Oleaceae       | Jai            | Flower          | Mouth ulceration, Ring worms.                        |
| 35 | <i>Leucus aspera</i> , L.          | Lamiaceae      | Aghada         | Leaves, fruit   | Reduce sinusitis                                     |
| 36 | <i>Lowsonia innermi</i> , L.       | Lythraceae     | Vaghati        | Leaves          | Diabetes   |
| 37 | <i>Maullava spicata</i> , L.       | Caesalpinaceae | Vaghati        | Leaves          | Diabetes   |
| 38 | <i>Michelia rheedii</i> , L.       | Magnoliaceae   | Pandara Chapha | Flower          | Diarrhea, to ease child birth.                       |
| 39 | <i>Moringa oleifera</i> , L.       | Moringaceae    | sevga          | Leaves, fruit   | Kidney stone. Jaundice                               |
| 40 | <i>Nerium indicum</i> , Mill,      | Apocynaceae    | Kanher         | Roots leaves    | Hemorrhoids and Ulceration                           |
| 41 | <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> , L.       | Labiataceae    | Sabja          | Leaves Seeds    | Stimulating properties, stomach complaints.          |
| 42 | <i>Oxalis corniculata</i> , L.     | Oxalidaceae    |                | Leaves          | Diabetes   |
| 43 | <i>Psidium guajava</i> , L.        | Myrteaceae     | Gava           | Twigs           | Pain killer of tooth's                               |
| 44 | <i>Raphanus sativas</i> , L.       | Brassicaceae   | Mula           | roots           | Cure acidity and flatulence                          |
| 45 | <i>Rauwolfia serpentine</i> Benth. | Apocynaceae    | Sarpagandha    | Roots           | Blood Pressure and mental disorder                   |
| 46 | <i>Ricinus communis</i> , L.       | Euphorbiaceae  | Yerand         | Bark and leaves | Rheumatic arthritis and purgative                    |
| 47 | <i>Santalum album</i> , L.         | Santalaceae    | Chandan        | Bark and woods  | Antimalarial, febrifuge, diaphoretic                 |
| 48 | <i>Sarca indica</i> , L.           | Fabaceae       | Ashok          | Bark            | Leucorrhoea  |
| 49 | <i>Solanum nigrum</i> , L.         | Solanaceae     | Kateringani    | Whole plants    | Febrifuse, antidiarrhoeal, in eye disease            |
| 50 | <i>Terminalia chubula</i> , L.     | Combretaceae   |                | Seeds           | Jaundice   |
| 51 | <i>Zizyphus jujube</i> , L.        | Rhamnaceae     | Ber            | Seeds and root  | Antibilious, antidiysenteric, in boils, antipyretic. |

Now the medicinal plants as a whole occupy stable position in the modern medicine, since the pharmaceutical industry showing the special interest in using or synthesizing natural substances extracted from plants. Therefore information generated from present study regarding the medicinal plant used by traditional practitioners need through phytochemical investigations.

This could create mass alertness regarding the for conservation of such plants and also in the promotion of ethano-medico-botany knowledge with the local people.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author is thankful to Head of Department of Botany, Padmashri Vikhe Patil College Pravaranagar, and Principal of P.V.P. College Pravaranagar who provided necessary facilities during research work.

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**CITATION OF THIS ARTICLE**

B.F. Mundhe . Uses of Indigenous Plant in Health care system by Tribal and Rural people of Sangamner taluka- Ahmednagar District (MS). Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci., Vol 9[10] September 2020 : 107-110