

The Ethno-Medico Studies of Plants of Tribal Areas From Yawal –Pal Wildlife Sanctuary Area In Southern Satpuda Ranges.

Salunkhe I. B.

Dept. of Botany, Suderrao Solanke Mahavidyalaya, Majalgaon

Dist. Beed (MS)

Correspondence Address: Email ibsalunkhe8@gmail.com

Abstract

The Ethno-medico studies of 60 important medicinal plants from Yawal -pal wildlife sanctuary area were carried out during the period of 1991 to 1995. These medicinally important plants are utilized in curing the several chronic diseases viz., wounds, ailments in stomach, severe headache, patients suffering from diabetes, scorpion bites, diarrhea, kidney stones, ulcer, paralysis etc. During this investigation period the survey was done and found out that, the main tribal people inhabiting in the region are dhanke, dhavale, mankar, nahile, pavara, talawi pavara, talawi bhil and bhil and data was collected from these tribals after discussion.

Keywords: Ethno-Medico, Tribals, Chronic Diseases, Wildlife Sanctuary.

Introduction:-

Ethno botanical study concerns with role of plants in the life and culture of aboriginal people. The plants have become integral part in the life and culture of tribal people. Documentation of such information on plant resources, which passes from generation to generation through their traditions, customs and experiences, compromises subject matter of ethno botany (Kulkarni, 1993). According to Manilal (1989). Ethno botany has a linkage with almost every other science and field of knowledge, such as food and nutrition and defense and survival, sociology and culture, religion, medicine, art and literature, mythology, archeology, anthropology, forestry and agriculture, economics, language, history and politics, ecology and conservation etc.

In India there are 427 tribes residing in natural areas and they derive their necessities from surrounding forests (Upadhyaya 1989). Maharashtra state inhabits by tribal communities. From Ethno botanical stand point Southern Satpuda ranges has many interesting features. Tribal still prefer to stay in the forest. The main tribal of southern satpuda ranges are Dhanke, Dhavale, Mankar, Nahile, Pavara, Talawi Pavara, Talawi Bhil and Bhil.

Material and Methods:

The present study deals with Medico botanical survey, was completed during June 1991 to December 1995. Data are collected after discussion with tribal people. Some competent tribesmen who have sufficient knowledge regarding plants were contacted for collecting data. During this investigation an emphasis was given on the documentation of plants used by the tribal.

Study site:

The study area lies between 75°41' and 76°9.73'.E Longitudes and 21°3.42' and 21°25' N latitudes. The average altitude of area is 721 meters and it varies between 700-1150 meters. The total area is 2845.8 sq.km. Total land under forest is 83700 ha. The average annual rainfall in this area is 700 mm, while that in Yawal wild-life sanctuary is 900mm. The minimum temperature recorded is 7°C in winter and maximum is 44°C in summer.

Data gathered & recorded as follows:- The following table represent the utilization of plant parts and mode of administration

Sr. No.	Scientific Name	Family	Plant parts used and mode of administration
1	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (L) sweet.	Malvaceae	Bark powder is mixed with honey and used for control the stomach pain
2	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i> (L)Wild.	Mimosaceae	Wooden tub used for diabetes
3	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (L.)	Mimosaceae	Bark powder used as tooth powder
4	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> Linn.	Acanthaceae	Leaf juice applied on scorpion bite
5	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L) corr.	Rutaceae	Fruit is eaten to control the loose motion and stomach disorder
6	<i>Ageratum conyzoides</i> Linn.	Asteraceae	Leaf juice applied on wounds and burns
7	<i>Ailanthus excelsa</i> Roxb.	Simaroubaceae	Bark powder is used for cough, cold and fever
8	<i>Anogeissus latifolia</i> (Roxb.ex D.C). wall.ex Guill and per.	Combretaceae	Gum is eaten as a tonic
9	<i>Anthocephalus chinensis</i> (Lamck) A.Rich.	Rubiaceae	Bark juice is used for heart Diseases
10	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i> Linn.	Papaveraceae	Stem and leaf juice is inserted in the eyes for conjunctivitis
11	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Wild.	Liliaceae	Roots are useful to control the body heat
12	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> A.Juss.	Meliaceae	Fruit eaten for curing the piles
13	<i>Bauhinia variegata</i> Linn.	Caesalpiniaceae	Bark and root powder is mixed with coconut oil and

			used in treatment of piles
14	<i>Bridelia retusa</i> Linn.	Euphorbiaceae	Bark juice is used for bronchitis
15	<i>Butea monosperma</i> (Lamack) Taub.	Fabaceae	Flower used as a medicine for controlling the body heat
16	<i>Butea superb</i> Roxb	Fabaceae	Bark juice is given to woman in urinary problems and for white discharge
17	<i>Buchanania lanzan</i> Spr.	Anacardiaceae	Seeds are used as a tonic
18	<i>Cassia absus</i> Linn.	Caesalpiniaceae	Seeds eaten and useful in eye diseases
19	<i>Cassia fistula</i> Linn.	Caesalpiniaceae	Seeds are useful to control loose motion
20	<i>Celosia argentea</i> Linn.	Amaranthaceae	Roots and seed powder eaten to dissolve the urinary stone
21	<i>Cissus quadrangula</i> Linn.	Vitaceae	Stem juice for plaster on the fracture part
22	<i>Clematis triloba</i> Heyne ex Roth.	Ranunculaceae	Leaf juice used as a nasal drops to relief from headache
23	<i>Cordia dichotoma</i> Forst .	Cordiaceae	Root powder is used in treatment of mouth ulcer
24	<i>Crotalaria juncea</i> Linn.	papilionaceae	Stem powder is used as contraceptive
25	<i>Cucumis melo</i> Linn.	Cucurbitaceae	Seeds eaten for kidney stones
26	<i>Cuscuta reflexa</i> Roxb.	Cuscutaceae	Plant decoction is effective for growing hair
27	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> Linn.	Cyperaceae	Plant decoction is effective in fever
28	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (L) Pers.	Poaceae	Plant juice is used for jaundice
29	<i>Datura metel</i> Linn.	Solanaceae	Seed oil is applied in paralysis
30	<i>Dendrophoe falcata</i> (L)	Loranthaceae	Stem powder is used for stomach pain
31	<i>Echinops echinatus</i> (Roxb.)	Asteraceae	Root smell useful in giddiness
32	<i>Ensete superbum</i> (Roxb) Cheasm.	Musaceae	Seeds eaten against the rabies
33	<i>Erythrina variegata</i> Linn.	Fabaceae	Hot leaves useful for

			arthritis
34	<i>Fagonia cretica</i> Linn.	Zygophyllaceae	Whole plant juice is used to control the body heat and in the treatment of piles
35	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> Linn.	Moraceae	Roots are useful to relieve the pain during delivery of women.
36	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> Linn.	Moraceae	Gum applied for eye infection
37	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> Linn.		Tuber powder used against snake bite
38	<i>Gmelina arborea</i> Roxb.		Bark powder eaten against physical weakness
39	<i>Helecteres isora</i> Linn.	Sterculiaceae	Pod is burned and mixed with coconut oil and curing stomach pain and the anal fissure
40	<i>Luffa acutangula</i> (L) Roxb.	Cucurbitaceae	Seeds eaten after snake bites to control the poison
41	<i>Mangifera indica</i> Linn	Anacardiaceae	Seed powder is useful for prickly heat
42	<i>Moringa concensis</i> Nimmo ex dalz. And Gibs	Moringaceae	Bark juice used for treatment of paralysis
43	<i>Nyctanthus arbor-tristis</i> Linn.	Oleaceae	Leaf juice for baldness
44	<i>Ocimum sanctum</i> Linn.	Lamiaceae	Leaf juice is used for malaria fever
45	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>	Plumbaginaceae	Leaves and root juice used for treatment of skin diseases
46	<i>Pongamia pinnata</i> (L.) Pierre.	Fabaceae	Seed oil used as hair oil and also useful in reducing body swelling
47	<i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn.	Euphorbiaceae	Leaf juice used for jaundice
48	<i>Semecarpus anacardium</i> Linn.	Anacardiaceae	Gum applied for wounds
49	<i>Strychnos potatorum</i> Linn.	Loganiaceae	Seeds are edible and mixed in cowmilk to cure asthma
50	<i>Syzygium cumini</i> (L) Skeels	Myrtaceae	Leaves are eaten to avoid the omitting and bark powder used for curing diabetes
51	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> Linn.	Caesalpinaceae	Stem and bark powder used for headache and skin

			diseases
52	<i>Tecomella undulata</i> Seem.	Bignoniaceae	Stem and bark powder used for skin diseases
53	<i>Tectona grandis</i> (L.) Forst.	Verbenaceae	Seeds eaten for kidney stones and wood part used for stomach pain
54	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.ex D.C.) Wight and Arn.	Combretaceae	Leaves are given to cattle against worm infection
55	<i>Terminalia bellerica</i> (Gaertn) Roxb	Combretaceae	Fruit is used for stomach disorder
56	<i>Terminalia crenulata</i> Roth.	Combretaceae	Bark and fruit powder used for the treatment of dysentery
57	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> (Linn.) Pers.	Papilionaceae	Seeds are burned and applied for scabies and skin diseases
58	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Wild.) Miers ex Hook.F. and Thoms.	Menispermaceae	Stem juice used for snake bites and fever treatment
59	<i>Wrightia tinctoria</i> (R) Br.	Apocynaceae	Seed powder given to increase milk of lactating mother
60	<i>Zizyphus glaberrima</i> (Sedgew) Jant.	Rhamnaceae	Leaf juice applied on the wounds

Conclusion :

From Ethno botanical stand point Southern Satpuda ranges has many interesting features Tribal still prefer to stay in the forest. Plant parts used by the tribal people in healing several chronic diseases without any side effects.

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