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STUDY OF NATURAL PLANTS USED IN AYURVEDIC MEDICINE AGAINST VARIOUS DISEASES OF THE RURAL POPULATION OF GADCHIROLI DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA (INDIA).

O P Singh and K N Durge

Department of Biology S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalay Ashti 442707. Dist. Gadchiroli, Maharashtra (India).

Department of Library S. Chandra Mahila Mahavidyalay Ashti 442707. Dist. Gadchiroli, Maharashtra (India).

ABSTRACT-

Present investigation mainly deals with 20 species of flowering plants belonging to 17 families used in medicine and around the Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra (India). especially on urban and rural areas. The information based on extensive survey of the area, gathering oral folklores and search of literature on medicinal plants and ethnomedicinal importances and beneficiary poorer population of district Gadchiroli of Maharashtra.

Keywords : Ethnomedicinal Uses, Various Diseases, Gadchiroli district, Maharashtra etc .

Introduction

Ethnomedicinal plants are an important health benefits source of Ethnomedicinal uses mainly in rural population of Gadchiroli districts of Maharashtra. The district is situated on the North – Eastern side of Maharashtra state and district and have state borders of Telangana and Chhattisgarh. Naxalism is highly prevalent in gadchiroli district and subsequently has been highlighted as part of the red corridor, Uses to describe areas in India that are plagued by Naxalites. They took the shelter in the dense forest and hills of this district. Total Population of the district is 10,72,942. Male and female population is 5,41,328 and 5,31,614 respectively (As per census 2011). SC and St population in the district is 1,20,754 and 4,15,306 (As per 2011 Census). The literacy rate of district is 74.4% (As per census 2011) . The percentage of Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes community population that resides in the district is 11.25% and 38.7% respectively (As per census 2011). The district is categorized as Tribal and undeveloped1 district and most of the land is

covered with forest and hills. The district has forests cover near about 76% of the geographical area of the district. This district is famous for Bamboo and Tendu leaves. Paddy is the main agriculture produce in the district are jwr, Linseed, Tur, Wheat. The Main profession of the people is farming. There are no large scale industry in the entire district except the paper mill at Ashti in Chamorshi tahsil and paper Pulp factory at Desaiganj. Due to this, the district is economically backward. There are many Rice Mills in the district as the Paddy is the main agriculture produce here. The Tussar Silk Worm center exist in Armori tahsil of the district. Only 18.5 kilometers Railway route passes through the district. Saven languages are spoken in the district ie. Gondi, Madiya, Marathi, Hindi, Telugu, Bengali, Cchattisgadi etc. District is divided in to the 12 Tahsils found in the district Gadchiroli of Maharashtra ie. Wadsa, Armori, Kurkheda, Korchi, Dhanora, Gadchiroli, Chamorshi, Mulchera, Ettapalli, Bhamragad, Aheri, Sironcha etc. The present investigation mainly deals with Ethnomedicinal Plants of Gadchiroli district as furnished by local poorar beneficiary peoples as well as authentic publication.



MAP OF GADCHIROLI DISTRICT OF MAHARASHTRA

Materials And Methods :

Gadchiroli district is situated on the North-Eastern side of Maharashtra Stated & have State borders of Telangana and Cchattisgarh. Naxalism is highly prevalent in Gadchiroli district and subsequently has been highlighted as part of the Red Corridor, used to describe areas in India that are plagued by Naxalites. They took the shelter in the dense forest & hills of this district. The investigation was carried out the whole district of Gadchiroli . This Information on the Ethnomedicinal plant species is outcome of Medicinal plants survey and interviews based on tribal and poorer oldmen community ethnic related men and women standard procedures suggested and given by (Jain,1989) The field survey covered different type of reason like as winter season, Summer season and Rainy season respectively. The data collection was made in different type of places like as forest, road side, agriculture farm and other localities. The Medicinal Plants specimens were collected and identified by the help of Floras Cook (1958), Sharma (1996), Singh (2000) and Singh (2001), Siddiqui et.al.(1995), Kiratkar et.al. (1918), Singh and Subramanyam (2008) , Kumar(2017) were followed during the collection presentation of the wild Ethnomedicinal plant species. A large number of flora were consulted of flora of Dehradun Kunjilal et.al.(1956)

Flora of British India, Vol.1-7 Hooker (1872-1897) and Glossary of medicinal plants Chopra et al. (1956) for proper identification of collected wild Ethnomedicinal plant species of Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra shown in table 1.

Table 1 :Ethnomedicinal Plants of Gadchiroli District of Maharashtra (India) And Their importance .

Sr. No.	Scientific name	Local Name	Family	Plant parts and their importance
1	<i>Dillenia indica</i>	Karambel	Dilleniaceae	The fruits are used for the cough and cold. It is generally used for local population of the district . it is reported by villagers.
2	<i>Uraria picta</i>	Pitvan	Papilionaceae	Whole plant are used for the bones fracture and leaves paste are used for the oral ulcers . It is identified by the local vaidhyas.
3	<i>Corallacarpus epigaeus</i>	Kadavinai	Cucurbitaceae	Plant tubers are used to cleanse the wound, and it help deal with obesity, skin disease, tumours, cough , bronchitis etc . It is reported by tribal community.
4	<i>Chlorophytum borivillianum</i>	Kulai	Liliaceae	Root part of the plant are used in traditional systems of medicine including Ayurveda , Unani, and homeopathy . it is mainly used for sexual performance reported by Gond community of the district .
5	<i>Aegale marmelos</i>	Bel	Rutaceae	The Ripe fruit eaten by the villagers and traditional medicinal plant in India reported by khatik community.
6	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>	Shatavari	Asparagaceae	The plant roots powder are used for the induced the milk increasement in the women after delivary. It is reported by tribals women .
7	<i>Vanda roxburghii</i>	Rasna	Orchidaceae	The root part has been used for the treatment of fever, bronchitis , piles , snake bite ,and rheumatism. It is reported by Gawadi community of the district .
8	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Gawati chaha	Poaceae	Plant leaves is used as a fragerance and flavoring in folk medicine used as a antibacterial , antifungal , antiviral , antiseptic and treatment for nervous system and gastrointestinal disorders and fever It is reported by paradhan community .

9	Oroxylum indicum	Tetu	Bignoniaceae	The plants leaves has been used for traditional medicine for the prevention of several diseases such as jaundice, arthritic and rheumatic problems, gastric ulcers , tumors, respiratory diseases, diabetes, and diarrhea. It is reported by snake friend
10	Urgenea indica	Jangali kanda	Liliaceae	Plant bulb are used for various diseases ie. Cough , Asthma , Menstrual problem , Kidney disorders and Rheumatism. It is reported by local vaidhyas .
11	Cannabis sativa	Bhang	Cannabinaceae	Paste of leaves is used for curing of piles, leaves is also used for narcotic purposes reported by tribal peoples.
12	Datura metel	Datura	Solanaceae	Leaves are warmed with castor oil and applied for pus release and healing of wound reported by teli community.
13	Syzygium cuminis	Jamun	Myrtaceae	Seed powder is taken internally diabetes reported by Gawali community.
14	Withania somnifera	Ashwagandha	Solanaceae	Root paste used in externally for inflammatory, ulcer of intestine and leaf extract used for antioxidant and anticancer reported by local vaidhyas.
15	Curcuma aromatica	Jangali haldi	Zingiberaceae	Rhizome of plant are used in diferent types of ayurvedic medicine. It is responsible for antioxidant,anti-inflammatory , anticarcinogenic, antithrombotic, and cardiovascular etc. reported by local vaidhyas.
16	Alstonia scholaris	Saptaparni	Apocynaceae	Leaves are used for the treatment of malaria , jaundice and cancer. It is reported by tribal community of Ashti.
17	Cleome gynandra	Tirveni	Cleomaceae	The leaves and seeds are used medicinally as rubefacient and vesicant, and to treat rheumatism , externally as well as internally. An infusion of the roots is used as a medicine for chest pain, the leaves to treat diarrhoea. It is reported by local villagers.
18	Madhuca indica	Mahua	Sapotaceae	Bark, Oil, Fruit and Flower of the plant of mahua used in different diseases ie. Ulcer, bleeding, piles, skin diseases, bronchitis and flower are used in different types of jelly and syrup. It is reported by local vaidhyas.

19	Tribulus terrestris	Gokhuru	Zygophyllaceae	The whole plant used in traditional medicine for chest pain, heart problems, eye disorders and kidney stone problems etc. It is reported by Gond community.
20	Abrus precatorius	Gunja / Ratti	Fabaceae	Plant seed sre used to the treatment of Tetanus and to prevent rabies. The leaves of the plant are used to cure fever, cough and cold. It is reported by tribals community of the district.

Results and discussion :

The data was obtained through direct field visits and contact with local people, farmers and vaidhyas , dai. The information regarding the ethnomedicinal uses of the plant reported is collected. The present study revealed that there many plant species of different families which are traditionally used by the villagers for medicinal purpose. Table- 1 reveals that there 15 species of plants identified and described with botanical name , local name and family and different plant parts used in the ethnomedicinal purposes.

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