

Plant folk medicines practiced among pawara's of jalgaon District Maharashtra, India

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Abstract

The results of ethno botanical forays in Jalgaon district (M.S.) are commutated in this work. The information collected for 25 species belonging to 18 Angiospermic families. Pawara is the one of the ethnic tribe of Jalgaon district. They depends mostly on their surrounding plants communities for their day to day need including medicaments. Detailed studies on this folk drug are disserving to identity. The bioactive compounds and investigate their pharmacological effect.

Keywords: Folk medicine, Pawara, Jalgaon District

Introduction

Jalgaon district of Maharashtra is endowed with variety of vegetation ranging from evergreen to dry deciduous type. It lies between 20 and 21 North latitude 74 55' and 26 28' longitude. Satpudamountain stretches on its northern side besides the off shoot of Western ghat. The Satpura ranges are the abodes of many ethnic communities like Pawara, Bhill, Tadavi and Vanjari etc. Pawara is district tribe an inhibit especially in Satpura mountain. They are exclusively dependent on natural resources for their food, shelter, medicine etc. the ethnobotanical lore of Pawara'sis very rich.

Methodology

The study was conducted during the years of 1997 to 2006. A number of bhagat and bhopas (localmedicinmen) were contacted and medicinal information was collected. Herbarium sheets were prepared according to convential herbarium techniques. Plants were collected and deciphered consulting various floras 2-7. There has been housed in department of Botany, Pratap Collage, Amalner (M.S.)

Discussion

The present study has brought in to light 24 recipes of plant folk medicines represented by 23 plant species under 24 genera and 18 families. Which have been in use among the ethnic community Pawara. Most of the drugs are prepared using single plant either as a extract, juice decoction or infusion. The need of the hour is to catalogue the plants used by indigenous people and to collaborate with chemist to analyze the bioactive compound in medicinal plants.

1. *Abrus precatorius* L.

Local name: Gunj

Family: Papilionaceae

Use: Few leaves are eaten for the treatment of bronchitis.

2. *Abutilon indicum* (L.) Sweet.

Local name: Mudra, Atti.

Family: Malvaceae

Use: Leaf extract about half glass is drunk twice a day for body ache.

3. *Acacia nilotica* Willd. Ex. Del. Sub sp. Indica (Bth) Brenan.

Local name: Bhabhul.

Family: Mimosaceae.

Use: Decoction of thorns about 10 ml per day is used to stop hiccups.

4. *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr

Local name: Bel

Family: Rutaceae

Use: Extract of stem bark about two to three spoons with hony once a day prevent vomiting.

5. *Argimon Mexican* L.

Local name: Piwaladhotara

Family: Papaveraceae

Use: Leaves are applied locally to relieve body pain.

6. *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss

Local name: Nimb

Family: Meliaceae

Use: About two spoon of leaf juice is taken orally to avoid vomiting.

7. *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Taub.

Local name: Palas, Khakra.

Family: Papilionaceae

Use: Paste of stem bark is applied in case of swelling of the body.

8. *Cadaba Fruticosa* (L.) Druce.

Local name: Ranghat Chopada.

Family: Capparidaceae.

Use: Powder of leaves mixed in coconut oil is applied on chronic bleeding wounds for two quick healing.

9. *Celastrus Paniculatus* Willd.

Local name: Kanguna, Malkangani.

Family: Celastraceae

Use: Juice of leaf is applied all over the body for body swelling.

10. *Cissus Quadrangularis* L.

Local name: Kand- wel.

Family: Vitaceae

Use: Infusion of a stem is applied locally on bone fractures.

11. *Clematis Heynei* M.A. Rao

Local name: Ranjai.

Family: Ranunculaceae.

Use: Extract of leaves about a spoon mixed with black pepper (*piper nigrum* L.) and some suger stops vomiting.

12. *Gossypium herbaceum* L.

Local name: Kapas

Family: Malveceae

Use: Cotton fibers mixed in few leaves of *Acacia nilotica* (L.) Del, Sub sp. *Indica* (Benth) Brenan and *Hibiscus rosasinensis* L. are cheaved for mouth ulcer at morning till cure.

13. *Limonia Acidissima* L.

Local name: Kavath.

Family: Rutaceae

Use: Equal amount of pulp of ripe fruit of this plant and *Tamarindus indica* L. are mixed homogeneously and sharbat is drunk once a day to stop hiccup.

14. *Pongamia Pinnata* (L.) pier.

Local name: Karanj

Family: Papilionaceae

Use: Half spoon of paste of leaves is given with warm water to purify mother milk.

15. *Polyalthia Longifolia* (Sonner) Thire

Local name: Ashok

Family: Annonaceae

Use: Powder of wood is applied locally on piles till cure.

16. *Portulaca Oleracea* L.

Local name: Ghol

Family: Portulacaceae.

Use: Extract of leaves about one spoonful mixed in suger is given daily for a week to relief instrangury

17. *Raphanus sativus* L.

Local name: Mula

Family: Brassicaceae

Use: Spoonful of root extract mixed in honey and spoonful amount of ginger (*Zinziberofficinale* Rose) thrice a day for three days to cure fever.

18. *Sapindus Emarginatus* Vahl.

Local name: Ritha

Family: Sapindaceae

Use: Past of seed is applied over the piles till cure.

19. *Salmalia malabarica* (DC.) Schott and E

Local name: Lalsawar, katesawar

Family: Malvaceae.

Use: Decoction of stem bark about half cup is prepared in goat milk is drunk for general weakness.

20. *Sterculia urens* Roxb.

Local name: Kadai

Family: Sterculiaceae

Use: 20gm of gum mixed in a cup of water and drunk at morning only for -----for three days.

21. *Tamaridus indica* L.

Local name: Chinch

Family: Caesalpiniaceae

Use: A cupful of ripe fruit extract is taken daily for four days to treat colera.

22. *Terminalia chebula* Retz.

Local name: Hirda

Family: Combretaceae

Use: Paste of fruit boiled in cow urine is applied on swelling of body till cure.

23. *Ziziphus mauritiana* Lamk.

Local name: Bor

Family: Rhamnaceae.

Use: About half cup of decoction of fruit is taken twice a day for constipation.

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