STUDY OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS FROM PHALTAN TAHSIL

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ABSTRACT

The present work is carried to find out use of medicinal plants by the local peoples for their ailments. Therefore the intensive survey and investigation is carried out in dry zone of phaltan Tahasil (Satara) and observed above medicinal plants which are being used by the local people for the therapy of various ailments. The list of medicinal plants with their therapeutic use is presented in this paper.

INTRODUCTION

Phaltan Tahasil is located at 17.98°N and 74.43° E in Satara district at Maharashtra state. It receives very less rain fall from June to September and has been declared as Drought prone place by Government of Maharashtra (2001 Census). Main crops include Jowar, Bajara in rainfed region while some of the part receives water by Nira Right Canal from Veer Dam, where crops like sugarcane, maize, wheat are taken. The Taluka is rich in medicinal plants and more than 50% People use these plants as medicare. Now a days people are diverted to make the available land under cultivation by destroying natural vegetation. Therefore there is a need of conservation of medicinal plants which play very important role to cure most of the diseases like common cold, Cough, Diarrhoea blood sugar, headache, wounds healing stomachache etc. Alkashiva, (2002) Ghorband and Biradar (2011)

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Phaltan Tahasil is divided into two parts as Eastern irrigation zone and Western rainfed zone. The present study is carried out in rainfed zone.

The data is collected by using questionnaires and by personal contact of local people, local medicineman, Ayurvedacharya etc. Unknown plants were brought to laboratory and identified using. About villages out of 127 were covered books during present study and information of medicinal plants was collected. Help of local Ayurvedic Doctors is also taken. Some books on medicinal plants are referred during the study Seth and Sharma (2004), Drury (2006), Jain (2013) The data is tabulated in the form of Botanical Name, Local Name and their use.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A list of Medicinal plants and their uses are depicted in Table No. 1. Over plant species were identified during the study. Adekunle et.al. (2002) have mentioned 105 different medicinal plants used for traditional health care in Ogumstate of Nigeria. Punjani (2002) given the list of 63 ethano medicinal plants used to cure human diseases in Banaskanta district of Gujarat. Ingale and Patil (2014) assessed over 30 medicinal plants for the parameters of Abundance, Density and Frequency. During the study some people (Vaidu) have declined to provide the information about medicinal plants and their uses. However we tried to collect the information of such plants in present area. It is found out that some medicinal plants are being eradicated by the people during developmental activity. Therefore it is need to conserve such plants more over the knowledge of medicinal plants must be passed from generation to generation. The younger generation has not interest in the knowledge system of their forefather. They may forget this system.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.No.</th>
<th>Botanical Name</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Locality</th>
<th>Morphology</th>
<th>Parts used</th>
<th>Traditional Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Acacia nilotica</td>
<td>Mimosaceae</td>
<td>Bambul</td>
<td>Aadruki, Andarad, Aas, Dhavu, Dhulethavi, Taradag, Nimbhora, Suradvi, Sakkarwadi, Malewadi and Kusur</td>
<td>Dark brown rough bark. Leaves bipinnately compound with spines. Flowers golden yellow in phloboshead. Fruit compressed pods with constrictions between seeds.</td>
<td>Stem, Leaves and Flowers</td>
<td>Tender shoots chewed after scorpion sting. Flower extract used as a tonic in diarrhoea and dysentery. Leaves are eaten in throat infection. Bark powder used in pneumonia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Achyranthes bidentata</td>
<td>Amaranthaceae</td>
<td>Aghada</td>
<td>Taradag, Nimbhora, Suradvi, Sakkarwadi, Malewadi, Kusur and Pimprad, Rajaie, Korthale, Songong, Suradvi and Jinti</td>
<td>Perennial herb with woody base, leaves are pellipale, opposite, Flowers are greenish white and fruits are ovoid.</td>
<td>Root, Leaves</td>
<td>Tend stick branch is chived for strengthening gurms &amp; to avoid dental diseases. Roots crushed in water given in scorpion sting and dog bite, Leaves with milk of goat in asthma, Leaves prevents ulcer. Leaf extract used in skin diseases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Aegle marmelos</td>
<td>Rutaceae</td>
<td>Bel</td>
<td>Hargi, Kusur, Dhavu, Nilmora, Gadhewadii, Kusur and Parwadi</td>
<td>Bark is grey outside and rough. Wood is hard with long thorns, Leaves are alternate. Spines present in axile of leaves. Flowers. Flowers are bieexual. Fruits globoso green finally geryish, rind woody aromatic.</td>
<td>Leaves,Fruit</td>
<td>Chewing of leaves in piles, Ripened fruits in anemic dysentery, Vomiting and jaundice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Allium sativum</td>
<td>Amaryllidaeaceae</td>
<td>Lasun</td>
<td>Malewadi, Shindemala, Kusur, Bedakhan, Rawadi and Parvadi</td>
<td>It groves upto 1.2 m in height. Produces hermaphroditic flowers. They are herbaceous perennials. Tuborous roots, leaves are sessile and narrowed into petiole. Flowers are erect, sepals produced into wheel's. Fruits are capsule.</td>
<td>Entire plant</td>
<td>It reduces cholesterol. Garlic extract used in reducing systolic blood pressure. Garlic claves used against chest problems. It is used as blood purifier. Juice of garlic is used for relief of ear – ache, garlic oil used on headache.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Aloe vera</td>
<td>Liliaceae</td>
<td>Korpad</td>
<td>Khunte, Kasur, Padgeaon, Hargi, Gadhewadi, Dhamali, Gadhewadi, Kusur and Koregau</td>
<td>Short succulent plant. Adventitious root system. Leaves are fleshy with spiny margins conformed stem flowers in raceme.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Fleshy part of leaf baking with sugar given in fever and cough, Fleshy part with jaggery in menstrual problems. Leaves extract used for smooth thorns. Leaf pulps eaten for therapeutica, Leaf pulp is used to increase appetite and to strengthen the digestion, leaf pulp is used as skin lotion, leaf pulp is eaten to reduce body hoot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Argemone mexicana</td>
<td>Papaveraceae</td>
<td>Billening</td>
<td>Taradag, Nimbhora, Suradvi, Malewadi, Kusur, Murum, Garipwadi, Phartadwadi, Dombelewadi, Aadarki, Aaradag, Chavanwadi, Kalaj, Phaltan, Salpe; Sawad, Jinti, Kusur, etc</td>
<td>Branching herb with yellow w flowers. Leaves are thistle like. stem is oblong and spines .Flowers are terminal and yellow colourd .Fruits are capsule.</td>
<td>Stem latex and Flowers</td>
<td>Late employed on viral infection of eyes, conjunctivitis. Extract of leaves and flowers used against skin diseases, Root extract used in hepatitis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Asparagus officinalis</td>
<td>Meliaceae</td>
<td>Kadu limb</td>
<td>Kalaj, Khunte, Kusur, Padgeaon, Pawrwardi, Mirewadi, Gadhewadi, Kusur, Koregau</td>
<td>Adventitious root system. Leaves are imparipinnate and leaflets are opostite , flowers are terminal, yellow colour and ovate .Flowers are bisexual. Fruits globose green finally geryish, rind woody aromatic.</td>
<td>Entire plant</td>
<td>Bark, Leaves and seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Boerhavia diffusa</td>
<td>Nyctaginaceae</td>
<td>Punravaha</td>
<td>Vithalwadi, Dombalewadi, Tadavale, Murum, Garipwadi</td>
<td>Roots are elongated, fiosform, tuberous, stem is cylindrical, branched, reddish brown, above and pale green below . Leaves are long and ovate and with entire margins. Fruits are one seeded and glandular.</td>
<td>Shoot</td>
<td>Leaf juice on jaundice, gas trouble and constipation. It is used as diuretic and expectorant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bambusa indica</td>
<td>Nyctaginaceae</td>
<td>Bamboo</td>
<td>Murum, Jinti</td>
<td>Height 8-10 feet. The leaves are sessile or suboessile, opposite, ovate, coriace at the base. It is a shrub. Stem is simple and branched. Tap root system is present.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Leaves in animal dysenteryafr. In coconot oil applied on wounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Calotropis procera</td>
<td>Asclepiadaceae</td>
<td>Rui</td>
<td>Vithalwadi, chirmevasti, Kharedewadi, Saswad, Jinti, Hol, Garipwadi</td>
<td>It is a shrub. Adventitious root system. Stem is small, fleshy with shapes, green in colour. Fruits are white and seeds are small.</td>
<td>Stem and Flowers</td>
<td>Latex on joint swelling and cabuncles and removal of spines from legs. Dried powder of petals with honey in whooping cough. Latex is applied for relief of scorpion bite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Caralluma adscends</td>
<td>Asclepiadaceae</td>
<td>Shenguli</td>
<td>Kalaj, Suradvi, Parwar, Dombalewadi, Takobukhiwadi</td>
<td>Bark, Leaves and seeds</td>
<td>Entire plant</td>
<td>Bark in gynaecological problems, Leaf juice in acidity, oil seed applied on wounds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Cardiopterum helicabum</td>
<td>Sapindaceae</td>
<td>Kapolphodi</td>
<td>Khamgong, Somanthali, Rawadi Badekhan</td>
<td>It is climbing herboceous plant. Tap root system. Stem is aerial and delicate Bark of stem is thin Leaves are stipulate ,petiolate and compound.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>Leaf decoction in rheumatisum and piles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Carica papaya</td>
<td>Caricaceae</td>
<td>Papai</td>
<td>Hingangaon, Kalaj, RajaieSangavi, Korhale, Tambre</td>
<td>Tap root system, stem is aerial, branched, woody, Leaves are compound, green and shows reticulate venation. Fruits are dark in green colour with many black seed</td>
<td>Smoke of fresh leaves repaleinesects .</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Cassia auriculata</td>
<td>Caesalpinaceae</td>
<td>Tarwad</td>
<td>Kharedewadi, Saswathimal, Jinti, Hol, Badekhan, Garipwadi</td>
<td>It is a leguminous plant. Tap root system. Stem is aerial, branched and cylindrical. Bark is smooth Leaves are compound with short stalk.</td>
<td>Leaves</td>
<td>To minimize body temperature, leaves are added in hot bath water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Celosia argentea</td>
<td>Amaranthaceae</td>
<td>Kurdu</td>
<td>Parwar Taradag, Malewadi, Kusur, Shindemala</td>
<td>It is an annual herb. Tap root system ,stem is aerial and branched. Leaves are alternate with reticulate venation. Flowers are hermaphrodotic seeds are small.</td>
<td>Root</td>
<td>Root powder in asthma.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Therefore it is urgent need to collect whatever knowledge they have to be recorded or preserved in scientific way otherwise use of medicinal plants by local people for cure their ailment will become extinct.

References


Seth and Sharma (2004): Around 70% Indias Medicinal Plants are found in tropical areas mostly in forest spread across Western and Eastern ghats.

How to cite this article:


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16. *Citrus limonum* Rutaceae Limbu

- Ayarki, Dudhebavi, Ghadewadi, Gunavare, Kapashi, Khunte, Khangunon, Kusur

- 10-15 feet in height. Stem is thorny. Leaves are green having shine and oval shaped. Flowers are oval and white. Fruit is ovoid shaped with pointed tip.

- Fruit

17. *Cymbopogon nictitans* Poaceae Gavati chaha

- Tambave, Korhale, Sawkidi, Hol, Rawadi, Pahar, Vithalwadi.

- Tall perennial grass. It is herb with rhizomes. Stem is bulbous and underground. Leaves are simple, alternate and shows parallel venation. Leaves are unequal at base. Flowers are 7cm in length, white and funnel shaped. Stem is purple colour seeds in thorny capsule. Fruit is round and spiny.

- Leaves

18. *Datura inosita* Solanaceae Dhotara

- Ayarki, Chavanwadi, Malewadi, Shiindomal Kusur, Badekhan

- It is shrub, 30-60 cm height. Hairs are present on shoot. Stem is solid. Triangular shaped leaves. Fruits are somewhat oval in shape.

- Leaves and seeds

19. *Daucus carota* Apiaceae Gajur

- Korhale, Dombalewadi, Sakharwadi, Kalaj

- It is a shrub. Adventitious root system. Stem is aerial, long, hairy, cylindrical and green coloured. Leaves are 1-4 inches long, ovate green and shows parallel venation. Fruiting body shows many small seeds.

- Roots

20. *Eclipta alba* Asteraceae Maka

- Ayarki, Aaradgaon, Chavanwadi, Kalaj, Phalank, Salpe, Sawad, Jinti, Hol, Kusuretc

- It is shrub. Adventitious root system. Stem is aerial, long, hairy, cylindrical and green coloured. Leaves are 1-4 inches long, ovate green and shows parallel venation. Fruiting body shows many small seeds.

- Shoot

Lemon oil is used as nontoxic insecticide treatment. Lemon juice is used for cleaning stomach.

Fresh leaf extract is used for relief of toothache and earache. Fruit juice is used as nasal drops in headache. The mixture of fruit juice, rose water and glycerine is kept in bottle and applied on face skin to remove black spot.

From leaves oil is prepared and used as insect repellent. Tea of leaves used against cough, cold and nausea.

Warmed leaves applied on joint pains, swellings and carbuncles. Drug of seeds in treatments of asthma and cough.

Root juice is used in jaundice.

Crushed carrot is applied on burnt skin for relief of pain. Carrot is useful in case of low blood pressure. The mixture of carrot and milk is taken to increases the brain power.

Juice in cold and cough. Paste of leaves, tender shoot of Lantana and betel leaf remove spine from foot.