

Additional Uses of Medicinal Plant by Tribal and Rural Folk from Surgana taluka- Nasik District (M.S.) India

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ABSTRACT

The taluka of Surgana is abundant in medicinal and commercially significant plants. Tribal and rural people utilise a variety of herbs to treat illnesses. Approximately 20 plants were documented during this recent expedition. These plants were investigated from an ethnobotanical standpoint.

Key words: Traditional, Tribal, Medicinal plants, Nashik District.

INTRODUCTION

Surgana has an abundant area for natural resources including medicinal plants. The region has hilly as well as plain area with its distinct flora. 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 (22° C to 29°C). Mostly brownish rocky soil is found. The area is inhabited by number of tribes viz. Vaidi, Dhanagar, Bhilla, Mahar, Paradhi etc. This flora is used by tribal of the area to cure various diseases. They prepare various forms like Kahada, caurna, Arishta, Arka, Bhasma, Gutika, Asava etc. by traditional methods. In recent years, there has been a tremendous range of interest in the medicinal plants, especially those used in Ayurvedic and other traditional system of medicines. Number of plants used in the cosmetics, various aurvedic products, which have economic value (Aher.R.K.andAher.S.K.2004) Medicinal plants from the basis of traditional or indigenous system of health used by the majority of the population of most developing countries (Bodeker, 2002).-Screening of some medicinal plants from northern Argentina for their Antimicrobial activity.(Salvat, A. 2001).Ethnobotny of religious and supernatural beliefs of mishing tribes of Assam.(Sharma,U.K. and pegu.2011).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Traditional medicinal herbs were utilised by tribal people in several regions of Surgana Taluka, according to data obtained in 2020-21. Oral interviews have completed the normal personal observations. Plant marketplaces and tribal settlements (Umbarthan, Karanjul, Mani, Bahare, Borgun) were also studied, as were discussions with people who had knowledge of the region's unique plants. The ethnological data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Observations of about 20 medicinal plant species are remunerated in the table-I. 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 Surgana taluka. Plants are often used as therapeutic agents as antiseptic, anti-inflammatory and in treatment of infectious disease including candidiasis and dermatophytes (Bonjar.*et al.*, 2004).Many plants have been studied for their

© 2021 IJRAR September 2021, Volume 8, Issue 3 www.ijrar.org (E-ISSN 2348-1269, P-ISSN 2349-5138) medicinal and antimicrobial properties (Branter and Grein 1994, Marinzeat *al.*, 1996, Salvat, 2001, Arora*et al.*, 2005) However plants used for purpose of medicine must be fully grown up and matured with required rasa and guna. The part of Herbal plant to be taken for 'Aushadhi' is used as per requirement of people. Thereby ethanomedicinal 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 ethanomedicinal plants. There is a scope for collection of tribal medicinal plants from Surgana 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 I- List of Medicinal Plants observed during survey

Sr. No	Botanical Name with family	Family	Local Name	Part used	Mode of administration
1)	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> , Linn.	Fabaceae	Gunj	Leaves, Seeds	Whole plant is dried, roasted and ash is use to applied on wounds. Concentrated plant extract taken as a blood purifier.
2)	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> , Corr.	Rutaceae	Bel	Fruits	Leaf extract is used against blood pressure.
3)	<i>Aloe vera</i> , L.	Liliaceae	Korphad	Leaves	The juice of the roasted leaf is given for cold, cough and fever and used for skin diseases. Aloe gel is used in wrinkles and burns. Leaf juice mixed with ginger juices used to cure acute indigestion and jaundice.
4)	<i>Argemone mexicana</i> , L.	Papaveraceae	Bilayat	Seeds and leaves	Seed powder is folded with leaf to smoke, which cure all dental disorders.
5)	<i>Azadirachta indica</i> , Linn.	Meliaceae	Neem	Twigs	Stem along with bark used for teeth cleaning.
6)	<i>Bauhinia racemosa</i> , L.	Caesalpinaceae	Apata	Bark flower Roots	Bark extract is given indigestion.
7)	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> , L.	Nyctaginaceae	Ghetuli	Whole plant	Hot water extract is used in urinal and respiratory problems.
8)	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Cesalpinaceae	Tarwad	Leaves	The whole plants extract is used to cure psoriasis.
9)	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> , L.	Commelinaceae	Kana	Stem and leaves	Stem and leaves are used externally to stop bleeding
10)	<i>Datura metel</i> , L.	Solanaceae	Dhotra	Seeds	Leaves relieved pain by acting as an antispasmodic.

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Sl. No.	Scientific Name	Family	Part Used	Preparation	Uses
11	<i>Eclipta alba</i> , (L.) Hassk	Asteraceae	Maka	Leaves	Cursed leaf paste is used cure the skin disease. Leaf decoction is orally taken to cure stomach and headache problems.
12	<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Buiavala	Whole plant	Whole plant is dried, roasted and ash is use to applied on cuts and wounds.
13	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Liliaceae	Kalalavi	Rhizome	A part of root is forded with water used as anodyne application is bite of poisons insect, snake bite parasitic skin disease and leprosy.
14	<i>Leucus aspera</i> L.	Lamiaceae	Doron	Leaves	3-5ml leaf juices are administered nostrils to reduce sinusitis.
15	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	Oxalidaceae	Tengesi	Whole Aerial plant	Aerial plant wrapped with banana leaf and after Roasting in firewood is given with small amount of salt once daily at an interval of three days in diabetes.
16	<i>Psidium guajava</i> L.	Myrteaceae	Gava	Twigs	As a tooth brushes. Stem and leaf extract is used as pain killer in toothache.
17	<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	Euphorbiaceae	Yerand	Bark and leaves	Juice of leaf and bark is used in Rheumatic arthritis and Oil from seeds is used as purgative.
18	<i>Sarcainaioca</i> L.	Fabaceae	Ashok	Barks	Bark powder are mixed with hot water and drink twice daily for few days for curing leucorrhoea.
19	<i>Terminalia chebula</i> L.	Combretaceae	Hilikha	Seeds	2.5gm powdered dry seeds soaked in 100ml of water overnight and given 3times a day for 10days to cure jaundice.
20	<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i> L.	Rhamnaceae	Ber	Seeds and root	Leaf and bark paste heals fresh wounds.

Discussion

The ethnomedicinal knowledge gathered and documented through observations and talks with native tribes in the Surgana tehsil region includes 45 distinct wild foliage, stem, rhizome, and fruit vegetables that are currently underutilised economically. Native tribes' daily food demands were met by using these wild veggies at different times of the year. According to the current results, the ethnography.