

Some important ethnobotanical plants used by tribals of solapur district (Maharashtra) India

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ABSTRACT

Inventory was under taken from last 2 years i.e. 2016 to 2018. It was continuously screened and documented the use of traditional medicinal plant from Solapur district of Maharashtra, India. Present work investigated the total eight plant species. These plants are found in surrounding area and are used as a medicine for different common diseases found in human beings. These are used as traditional medicine by tribals.

Keywords: Traditional medicine, ethnobotany, solapur district, *Polyalthia longifolia*, *Abelmoschus esculentus*

INTRODUCTION

Ethnobotany encompasses the total, natural and traditional man-plant relationship. So, it is the interrelationship between the primitive humans and plants.

In ethnobotany study of plants used as medicine to treat on different diseases by the tribals is done. In modern time generally at the place of using medicine the plants and their different parts are used as medicine [4,5]. About 65-80% of peoples in world are using medicines prepared from plants peoples in different parts of country using specific plant as a medicine source for specific disease, but this knowledge is remaining for them. [5,6] This knowledge is not documented or it is not

known worldwide. There may be a chance of getting loss of knowledge (forgettable). Sometimes some medicine-man does not give this knowledge to others. There for some information of medicine is collected from local area tribals & it is exposed to all at the place of keeping it as a secret [7].

STUDY AREA

The Solapur district lies entirely in the Bhīma and Seena Basins. Entire district is drained by river Bhīma. Just before the Bhīma River leaves Maharashtra state it enter to Karnataka State bounded by 17.10 degree

north 18.32 degree north latitudes and 74.42 east and 76.15 degree east longitudes, the District is fairly well defined to its west as well as to its east by the in word looking scarps of Phaltan range and the Osmanabad plateau, respectively total 12 Scheduled Tribes residing in the District.[1]

ENUMERATION

The botanical names of traditional plants along with their respective family names and their local names written in brackets, then their medicinal uses and doses were documented.

Sr. No	Name of Plant	Family	Medicinal uses
1	<i>Polyalthia longifolia</i> (Ashok)	Annonaceae.	i) Half cup of extract of flowers is given once a day to control sugar level in diabetes. ii) To cure piles powder of wood is locally applied. iii) To control infection at the time of menstrual bleeding, of 40 years age crossed woman, about spoonful leaf extract and ghee is mixed and given for a week. iv) To cure back-ache in woman after delivery a spoonful decoction of leaves is administered for a month.[2]
2	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> (Bhendi)	Malvaceae	i) To cure dysuria cup of fresh fruit juice along with small amount of sugar is given at the time of morning for about 10 to 15 days. ii) To control diarrhoea, raw fresh fruits are given without mixing any spices for two times in a day. iii) To treat urine stone about 200 grams fruits are crushed and boiled in 1 liter of water to reduce its volume up to half liter. This viscous water of 1 glass is given early in morning for 21 days.[3]
3	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i> (Piwla Dhotra)	Papaveraceae	i) To get relief from pain leaves are applied locally. ii) To reduce body heat, extract of seed, about 2 spoons is given for a week. iii) To control stomach-ache, two spoonfuls of root extract is advised up to its curing. iv) To control vomiting, paste of crushed roots and cow urine mixed and it is given after two or three hours. [3]
4	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> (Mudra)	Malvaceae	i) To get relief from facial and other form of paralysis, extract of this plant is applied and then massaged. ii) To cure body-ache, leaf extract of about half glass is given twice a day. iii) To get relief from rheumatism, leaf paste is mixed with sesamum oil and applied on painful joints. iv) To cure fever, root extract of about two spoonfuls per day is given, up to it controlled.[2]
5	<i>Aegle marmelas</i> (Bel)	Rutaceae	i) To control dysentery in children about spoonful of fruit pulp is given. ii) To prevent vomiting, the extract of stem bark with honey, about 2 to 3 spoons is given once a day. iii) To get cure from night blindness, extract of this plant leaf of

			about 2 to 3 spoons is given orally for few months. iv) To cure male sterility, leaf juice of about 4 spoons with honey, once a day for six month is given.[2]
6	<i>Limonia acidissim</i> (Kavath)	Rutaceae	i) To stop dysentery in kids, a spoonful of fruit pulp with honey is given till it cure. ii) To stop hiccup, equal amount of pulps of ripe fruit of this plant, and tamarind mixed and 'sharbat' of it is given once a day. iii) To control habitual constipation, spoonful powder of leaves mixed with glass of butter milk is given at night.[3]
7	<i>Cissus quandrangula</i> (Kand-wel)	Vitaceae	i) To control spondylitis, leaf extract of about two spoonfuls given orally thrice a day for a month. ii) To get fast cure from bone fracture, paste of stem is topically applied. iii) To stop bleeding from nose drops of stem extract are dropped in nose. iv) To cure ear-ach, few drops of stem extract are dropped in ears.[3]
8	<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> (Kapal-phodi)	Sapindaceae	i) To get relief from ear-ache, 2 to 3 drops of root extract dropped in ear. ii) To avoid pus formation in wound few drops of leaf extract of this plant are applied on wound. iii) To get relief from ear-ache, drops of leaf juice added in ear.[2]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Present study gather ethno botanical information on total 8 flowering plant species are useful as traditional medicine. Various plant parts like root stem, leaves, bark, fruit and seeds are used in preparing medicinal recipes. They are used in the form of paste, extracts, decoction, powder & juice. In the preparation of dosage, either single plant part or a combination of plant parts part or a combination of plant part was used, in some cases two or more different plants is also administered some domestic substances are also added in the recipes like honey, deshi ghee, oil, milk, curd, sugar. Cow urine, cow milk is also reported to add in recipes for fast and good result. These domestic substances added to increase the efficiency of the drug.

CONCLUSION

Ethno botanical study and their medicinal practices about their indigenous knowledge of plants along with uses were documented in present study & revealed ethno-pharmacological resources.

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