

Traditional medicinal plants used against various diseases in Nagbhid tahsil, Chandrapur (MS) India

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Manuscript details:

Available online on
<http://www.ijlsci.in>

ISSN: 2320-964X (Online)
ISSN: 2320-7817 (Print)

Editor: Dr. Arvind Chavhan

Cite this article as:

Shende AN, Mohture VM and Korpenwar AN (2018) Traditional medicinal plants used against various diseases in Nagbhid tahsil, Chandrapur (MS) India, *Int. J. of Life Sciences*, Special Issue, A12: 135-142.

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ABSTRACT

Nagbhid is surrounded by abundance of nature and forest. Local people of the area depend on the forest products for earning money as well as aware of the various medicinal properties of the plant. In present study survey of ethnomedicinal plants was carried out during January 2014 to December 2015 from Nagbhid Tahsil. Ninety botanically important medicinal plants belonging to forty nine families were identified with relevant information and are documented alphabetically with their botanical names followed by local name, family, parts used and modes of preparation of medicine. The local healers in this area use the medicinal plants in cure of various diseases. Documenting the indigenous knowledge is important for the conservation and utilization of biological resources of this area.

Key words: Medicinal plants, Local healers, Nagbhid Tahsil, Indigenous, conservation.

INTRODUCTION

According to the World Health Organization, most populations still rely on traditional medicines for their psychological and physical health requirements (Rabe and Van Stoden, 2000). Researchers have a special interest in the medicinal plants used in Ayurvedas and other traditional system of medicines. Most of the allopathic drugs have been invented but the plant-based medicines have its own unique status as it has no side effects on the human body. The knowledge of medicinal plants has been accumulated in the course of many centuries based on different Indian system of medicines such as Ayurveda, Unani and Siddha. Today there is an increasing desire to unravel the role of ethnobotanical studies in trapping the centuries old traditional folk knowledge as well as in searching new plant resources of food, drug etc. (Jain, 1991). There is an urgent need to document the ethno biological information presently existing among the diverse communities before the traditional knowledge is completely lost. Indian traditional medicine is based on different system such as Ayurveda, Siddha and Unani used by various communities (Gadgil,

1996). The local use of plants as a cure are common particularly in those areas, which have little or no access to modern health services, such as the innumerable tribal villages and hamlets in India indicates that the dependency of traditional societies on the wild collections for subsistence needs (Campbell *et al.*, 1997). Nearly 80% of the world population depends upon traditional system of health care (Anonymous, 1998). In India it is reported that traditional healers use 2500 plant species and medicine (Pie, 2001). In recent years, traditional ethno-botanical studies have received much attention due to their wild local acceptability and clues for new or less known medicinal plants (Tripathi, 2000).

People living in the developing countries rely quite effectively on traditional medicine for primary health care (Sullivan and Shealy, 1997; Singh, 2002). Until now, however, there has been little effort to document the volume and impact of national or international trade in India's medicinal plants (Ganesan and Kesavana, 2003). The present paper deals with the listing and documentation of medicinal plants commonly used on various diseases by the local people, traditional healers and Vaidus in Nagbhid Tahsil of Chandrapur district, Maharashtra.

METHODOLOGY

Study Area: Nagbhid Tahsil is the western most district of the Vidharbha, of the Maharashtra State. The district is situated between 19^o.51 and 21^o.17 North latitudes and 75^o.57 and 76^o.49 East longitudes. In Nagbhid Tahsil, local Vaidus are natural retainers of traditional knowledge which passed from generation to generation through oral folklore.

Survey and Collection of Information: The field survey was carried out from January 2014 to December 2015 for documentation of medicinal plants used by local people in this area. Information on the use of medicinal plants was obtained through, field tours, interviews and informal conversation with traditional healers, knowledgeable person or medicine men, Vaidus, experienced and aged person, local healers of the villages. They were consulted for recording local name, parts of plant used, methods of drug preparation and recommended doses. Personal interviews and group discussions with local inhabitants revealed some very valuable and specific information about the plants, which were further authenticated by cross checking.

Preparation of Herbarium and Identification: The plants were collected from remote place in vegetative and blooming conditions, simultaneously noting the vernacular names and all the relevant information disclosed by the local practitioners. The plants were brought to the laboratory and processed for herbarium specimen. Plants were identified using relevant scientific literature (Hooker 1872-1877; Cooke 1967 (Rpr.); Sharma *et al.* 1996; Naik 1998; Singh and Karthikeyan, 2000, Singh *et al.* 2001). Subsequent visits were planned to photograph the plants in proper blooming period.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

During present survey 90 medicinal plant species belonging to 49 families were recorded. A brief information including botanical name, family, local name, parts used and their medicinal value by the peoples is given in Table No.1. As the forest area is nearer to Nagbhid, most of the local healers collected the plants from the forest. The medicinal plant parts like leaf, bark, seed, root, tuber, fruit and whole plant were used in raw or cooked forms (Enumeration). The most cited diseases were: jaundice, piles, asthma, skin diseases, fever and rheumatism.

Although this is firsthand knowledge about ethno-medicine in Nagbhid tahsil, thorough pharmacological investigations are recommended since the informants claim the uses with confidence and strong belief. The main aim of this study was to gather the information about the different medicinal plants used to cure different disease in Nagbhid. Most of the local people still dependent and believed on the herbal plants for their remedial properties. There is no written document of such indigenous plant medicine. It spread only by mouth publicity. It is the alarming sign that the knowledge of medicinal plants will disappear in near future. So it is important to preserve this precious knowledge for future generations. These ethno-medicinal plants present in the vicinity of the forest are also a source of income for the local communities. The ethnomedicinal plants are under threat due to deforestation, overgrazing and their over utilization. Due to this many medicinal plants are now come under critically endangered category. There is urgent need of their conservation (Burlakoti and Kunwar, 2008). By taking the active support of local and villagers, and forest persons these plants can be preserved for our future generations.

Table 1: Listing of Medicinal Plants used by local and Traditional peoples of Nagbhid.

SN	Botanical name	Local name	Family	Mode of administration
1.	<i>Achyranthes aspera</i> L.	Agadha	Amaranthaceae	The boiled leaves are consumed to relieve internal piles Decoction of plant in the treatment of kidney stone.
2.	<i>Abutilon indicum</i> L.	Atibala	Malvaceae	Various parts of the plant are used as a demulcent, aphrodisiac, laxative, diuretic, sedative, astringent, expectorant, tonic, anti-inflammatory, anthelmintic, and analgesic and to treat leprosy, ulcers, headaches, gonorrhea, and bladder infection. The whole plant is uprooted, dried and is powdered. to consume a spoonful of this powder with a spoonful of honey, once in a day, for 6 months until the day of marriage, for safe and quick pregnancy. The leaves are used as adjunct to medicines used for pile complaints. The flowers are used to increase semen in men.
3.	<i>Adhatoda zeylanica</i> Medik.	Adulsa	Acanthaceae	Gargle with the extract of the leaves with salt to cure tonsillitis. Leaf extract is taken internally to relieve cough and cure asthma.
4.	<i>Adiantum philippense</i> L.	Hamsapadi / Lal laajaalu	Pteridaceae	The whole plant is applied externally to burns. The leaves are anti-inflammatory. The plant can be used as anti-poisonous.
5.	<i>Aegel marmelos</i> (L.) Correa	Bel	Rutaceae	The bel fruit is used against dysentery and diarrhea. Juice of Bel leaves with black pepper is given orally in jaundice.
6.	<i>Alangium salvifolium</i> L. F. Wang.	Ankol	Cornaceae	The roots and the fruits are used for the treatment of rheumatism and haemorrhoid. Externally, it is used for the treatment of bites by rabbits, rats, and dogs. The root-bark is also used in traditional medicine skin problems and as an antidote for snake bite.
7.	<i>Aloe vera</i> (L) Burm	Korphad	Liliaceae	Pulp juice of leaf is used to cure piles, jaundice and stomach ache and apply locally to recover the burnt skin and for wound healing.
8.	<i>Andrographis paniculata</i> Burm.	Bhui-neem	Acanthaceae	One teaspoon of fresh plant juice is taken twice a day for seven days to treat snake-bite and scorpion-bite
9.	<i>Argemone Mexicana</i> L.	Piwla Dhotura	Papaveraceae	The paste of seeds with salt and mustard oil is used as tooth paste by those suffering from pyorrhea. The Bhils apply fresh leaves or their juice on eyes in conjunctivitis.
10.	<i>Aristolochia braveteata</i> Retz.	Badakvel	Aristolochiaceae	Root powder is combined with honey and given internally in case of gonorrhea, boils, ulcers and other skin disease.
11.	<i>Asparagus racemosus</i> Willd.	Satavari	Asparagaceae	The prevention and treatment of gastric ulcers and dyspepsia, and also been used for nervous disorders. The roots are used in regimen of processing and drying. Roots used as a uterine tonic.
12.	<i>Bacopa monnieri</i> L.	Jadpala	Scrophulariaceae	Plant extract is used in snake bite, scorpion sting and in asthma.
13.	<i>Baliospermum montanum</i> Willd.	Jamalgota	Euphorbiaceae	Seed paste applied externally on swellings and seed oil applied locally in rheumatic pains. Root decoction is given in asthma and seeds are used as purgative.
14.	<i>Bauhinia vahlii</i> Wight and Arn.	Chamul / Mahul	Fabaceae	The Fruits are light, dry and have binding properties to cure diseases of pitta and the whole plant is healer and coagulant. It purifies blood and checks body weights.
15.	<i>Boerhaavia diffusa</i> L.	Khaparkhuti	Nyctaginaceae	Decoction of roots as an expectorant to cure asthma and jaundice.
16.	<i>Boswellia serrata</i> Roxb.	Dinkyra	Burseraceae	The leaf-juice is used to cure eye infection and bark decoction is taken orally to cure chronic cough and cold.
17.	<i>Butea monosperma</i> Lamk.	Palash	Fabaceae	Seed powder with goat milk is given as an aphrodisiac. Seed powder is taken orally as contraceptive. Shoot paste is applied twice a day for one week piles.

18.	<i>Calotropis gigantea</i> (Linn.) R.Br.	Akawa	Asclepiadaceae	Root decoction is given for lactation. Flowers (2-3) consumed to cure cough and asthma.
19.	<i>Capparis decidua</i> Forssk dgew	Karira	Capparaceae	It is used as vegetable for diabetic patients and the root bark is used to cure swollen joints.
20.	<i>Caralluma adscendens</i> Grav. & Mayur.	Dagadkakdi	Asclepiadaceae	Stems are eaten raw for a week to cure bleeding piles. Stem is crushed with ginger and taken internally to cure cough.
21.	<i>Careya arborea</i> Roxb.	Kumbi	Lecythidaceae	Fruit decoction is prescribed orally for snake- bite. Decoction of root bark is taken in piles
22.	<i>Cassia tora</i> L.	Tarota	Caesalpiniaceae	Powder of seeds used on Vata. Pregnant women prepared coffee from powder against cold.
23.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Amaltash	Caesalpiniaceae	Fruit pulp is advised for constipation. Leaf poultices are applied externally for paralysis and rheumatism.
24.	<i>Cayratia trifolia</i> L.	Wajwel	Vitaceae	Leaf Powder is taken orally with milk for the early recovery for fractured bone.
25.	<i>Celastrus paniculatus</i> Willd.	Malkangi	Celastraceae	Seed oil is applied externally in the treatment of knee-pains and paralysis and dropped in eyes for better eyesight.
26.	<i>Celosia argentea</i> L.	Rankurdu	Amaranthaceae	Plant powder with a cup of milk is given to the ladies twice a day for a week to cure white discharge. The root decoction is effective in the treatment of kidney stone.
27.	<i>Chlorohytum borivilianum</i> Roxb.	Safed moosli	Liliaceae	1 gram powder of tuberous root is mixed with water and given to male as a tonic. Small amount of tuber is given to female to check leucorrhoea.
28.	<i>Cissampelos pareira</i> L.	Patha	Ranunculaceae	Leaf extract is used as Antimalarial as well as its antiviral properties, especially against Dengue virus.
29.	<i>Clerodendrum serratum</i> L.	Bharungi	Verbenaceae	Decoction of root is taken in malarial fever and ophthalmic complaints. The paste of leaves is applied externally to ripen the wounds. Decoction of root powder is prescribed as blood purifier.
30.	<i>Cocculus hirsutus</i> L.	Vasan	Menispermaceae	Leaf extract is taken in peptic ulcers. The leaf extract taken internally along with milk for treatment of supermatorrhoea. The extract of root is taken internally in paralysis.
31.	<i>Convolvulus pluricaulis</i> Choisy	Shankapushpi	Gentianaceae	With cumin and milk leaves are used in fever, nervous debility and loss of memory.
32.	<i>Corallocarpus epigaeus</i> Rottl. Et. Willd. Hook.	Akagaddah	Cucurbitaceae	The tuber is used for skin disease, cough and it also used for eye disease.
33.	<i>Costus speciosus</i> Koen.	Jangli-adrak	Costaceae	Spoonful rhizome powder with a glass of water in empty stomach is taken as aphrodisiac. Juice of rhizome is taken to cure urinary tract infections.
34.	<i>Cucumis callosus</i> L.	Indrava	Cucurbitaceae	The paste of tuber is applied on swelling areas on neck and in earache.
35.	<i>Curculigo orchioides</i> Gaertn.	Kala kand	Hypoxidaceae	Tuber powder is taken orally as an aphrodisiac and to cure gonorrhoea. One teaspoon powder with milk is taken orally by to cure leucorrhoea.
36.	<i>Curcuma pseudomontana</i> J. Graham	Jangali Halad	Zingiberaceae	Roots are boiled and eaten against dysentery and cardiac diseases
37.	<i>Datura Stramonium</i> L.	Pandhara Dhotra	Solanaceae	Datura is used as herbal medicine in case of Ayurveda for asthma. the oil extract from it is used for growth of hair.
38.	<i>Desmodium gangeticum</i> L. Dc.	Ranganjya	Fabaceae	The roots are used for treating the diseases like chronic fever ,cough ,diarrhea ,vomiting ,piles
39.	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> L.	Kadu Kanda / Ratalu	Dioscoreaceae	Bulb used for treatment of diabetes.
40.	<i>Dioscorea hispida</i>	Bhul-kand	Dioscoreaceae	Boiled tubers are taken twice a day for a week to cure piles.

	Dennst. Schl.			The tuber is eaten as vegetable after keeping it overnight in water or after boiling.
41.	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb.	Tembhru	Ebenaceae	Decoction of flower is effective in night-blindness and in diarrhea. Leaf paste is applied in scabies and timorous glands. Paste of fruit is applied in bone fracture.
42.	<i>Dolichandron falcate</i> Seem.	Medshingi	Bignoniaceae	The mixture of leaf extract 50 ml and 50 gm curd is taken twice a day for a week to cure bleeding piles. Leaf powder with water is given in diabetes.
43.	<i>Echinops echinatus</i> Roxb.	Ulati	Asteraceae	Paste prepared from powder of the root bark is applied on male genitals externally for sexual vigour. Root decoction is an effective remedy for hernia.
44.	<i>Enicostema axillare</i> lam. Raynal	Kadu Nai	Gentianaceae	The plant is used to treat diseases like diabetes, hernia ,swelling , itching and insect poisoning.
45.	<i>Ensete superbum</i> Roxb	Ran keli	Musaceae	Stem extract is used in treatment of Leucorrhoea & debility.
46.	<i>Eulophia ochreatea</i> (Lindl.)	Amarkand	Orchidaceae	Tuber powder with one cup milk is used against cancer diseases
47.	<i>Ficus benghalensis</i> L.	Wad	Moraceae	The milk extract of plant with 1 teas full sugar is used against ulcers, vomiting, vaginal complaints, fever, inflammations, leprosy etc.
48.	<i>Ficus religiosa</i> L.	Pimpal	Moraceae	The juice of its leaves used as the ear drop. Its power bark used to heal the wounds. The bark of the tree is useful in inflammations and glandular swelling of the neck. The roots are even chewed to prevent gum diseases. Its fruit is laxative which promotes digestion and checks vomiting. The powered fruit is taken for Asthma. Its seeds are used in urinary troubles.
49.	<i>Gardenia gummifera</i> L.	Dikemali	Rubiaceae	Bark is used in headache, juice of leaves is given in body pain. Root powder is used in impotency.
50.	<i>Geodorum densiflorum</i> L.	Harghati	Orchidaceae	Fresh root paste mixed with 2 drops of ghee and 5 ml of honey and taken orally to regularized menstrual problems.
51.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Kal-lavi	Liliaceae	About 10 mg tuber powder is taken orally by the tribal ladies only once to regularize menstrual disorder. Tribals crush tubers of the plant in water and apply on head to kill the lice.
52.	<i>Glossocarda bosvallea</i> L.	Patthar suva	Asteraceae	Paste of leaves is applied on healing and on wounds.
53.	<i>Grangeama deraspatana</i> L.	Mustaru / Mashipatri	Asteraceae	The leaf sap is used to treat ear ache.
54.	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	Marophali	Sterculiaceae	Fruit paste with honey internally is good remedy for diarrhea, stomachache, chronic dysentery in children, a general practice in tribals.
55.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L) R.Br.	Kawdi / Anantmul	Apocynaceae	Root is powdered and given with honey in jaundice. Latex is applied in the form of paste of sores and wounds. Root decoction is taken once a day for blood purification
56.	<i>Holarrhena antidysenterica</i> Wall.	Kuda	Apocynaceae	Seeds are dip in water and in powdered form given for dysentery and in worm infections.
57.	<i>Holarrhena pubescens</i> Buch.	Indrajao	Apocynaceae	Leaves are used for treatment of skin diseases such as scabies, ringworm ,itching and other infections.
58.	<i>Leea crispa</i> Van.	Wanchalita	Vitaceae	The root tuber is used as a treatment against guinea worms.
59.	<i>Leeam acrophylla</i> Roxb.	Hathikana	Vitaceae	The roots are used for treatment of guineaworm and ringworm.
60.	<i>Leucas aspera</i> Willd.	Kombda	Lamiaceae	Leaf juice (2-3 drops) dropped into nostrils to get relief from heavy cold. The leaves decoction is very useful in chronic rheumatism.

61.	<i>Limonia acidissima</i> L.	Kawath	Rutaceae	Leaf juice with onion juice and camphor is taken orally in cholera.
62.	<i>Momordica dioica</i> Roxb.	Jangli Karla	Cucurbitaceae	Roasted root is used to stop bleeding from piles. A piece of tuber is recommended internally for liquor addiction.
63.	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> (L.) DC.	Khaj-kuiri	Fabaceae	One spoonful seed powder with a glass of milk is given to increase sexual vigor and as a health tonic. Seeds are given for improving retention of semen and night dreams. Roots are effective in dysentery.
64.	<i>Ophiglossum reticulatum</i> L.	Ran Palak	Ophiglossaceae	The plant is used as an anti inflammatory medicine and .the leaves are applied to wounds.
65.	<i>Ophiglossum costatum</i> R. Br.	Sapa- Jeebh	Ophiglossaceae	The leaves are eaten as salad or cooked it is good for heart.
66.	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> L.	Panmundi	Verbenaceae	Juice obtained from the plant is given against blood dysentery and pneumonia. The leaves are chewed to cure toothache.
67.	<i>Phyllanthus amarus</i> Schum.	Kadu-awla	Euphorbiaceae	Young leaves are good for dysentery. About 10g paste of hole plant is given thrice daily for one week for both plant in hepatitis and chronic liver problems.
68.	<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i> L.	Chitramula	Plumbaginaceae	Juice of 5-10 leaves is taken orally as an antidote in snake-bite. Tribals apply the paste of roots on the piles. Root paste along with milk applied externally in leprosy and other skin diseases.
69.	<i>Psoralea corylifolia</i> L.	Bawchi	Fabaceae	Seed powder one spoonful with a glass of milk is prescribed twice a day for a month in the treatment of impotency, premature ejaculation and to improve vitality. Seed oil of applied externally in psoriasis, leprosy and leucoderma.
70.	<i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i> Roxb.	Bijasal	Fabaceae	Water is kept overnight in a glass made out of the stem and taken in the morning to treat diabetes. Leaf decoction is taken in active stomach pain and dysentery.
71.	<i>Pueraria tuberosa</i> Roxb.	Bhuikohla	Fabaceae	Tubers are crushed and applied o joints to treat rheumatism. Tuber decoction is prescribed for lactation after childbirth. In painful urination.
72.	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> L.	Chikana	Malvaceae	Decoction of seed against dysentery and stomach pain. Crushed fresh leaves applied on cut surface.
73.	<i>Solanum virginianum</i> L.	Kateringani	Solanaceae	The seeds are expectorant. They are used in the treatment of asthma and catarrh.
74.	<i>Sopubia delphinifolia</i> G. Don Gen. Syst.	Dudhali	Scrophulariaceae	The stem is given orally after pregnancy for milk secretion.
75.	<i>Spilanthes calva</i> Dc.	Akkal-kadha	Asteraceae	The flower heads are chewed to relieve the toothache and other mouth related troubles.
76.	<i>Sterculi aurens</i> Roxb.	Karu	Sterculiaceae	Seed powder one teaspoonful is taken orally with milk as an aphrodisiac. Bark powder is taken orally with water in tuberculosis and rheumatism.
77.	<i>Stereospermum chelonoides</i> Dc.	Kalagori / kalgari	Bignoniaceae	The juice of bark is used to treat indigestion.
78.	<i>Tamarix ericoides</i> Rottl.	Kadsherni	Tamaricaceae	Leaves are used for treatment of liver disorder.
79.	<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i> Linn.	Diwali	Fabaceae	Decoction of root against diarrhea, rheumatism, asthma and urinary disorder.
80.	<i>Terminalia arjuna</i> (Roxb.)	Aanjan	Combretaceae	Bark powder is used for heart diseases.
81.	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i> (Thunb.) Meirs	Gulvel	Menispermaceae	Leaf juice is used for diabetes, upset stomach, lymphoma and other cancers, rheumatoid arthritis and high shivering.

82.	<i>Tridax procumbance</i> L	Kambarmodi	Asteraceae	Leaf juice is used for wound healing and skin diseases.
83.	<i>Triumfetta homboidea</i> Jacq.	Chirchiri	Tiliaceae	Leaf paste is applied on the affected areas of scabies and eczema. Leaf juice is taken internally in jaundice and urinary complaints. Leaf paste applied externally in bleeding piles.
84.	<i>Tylophora indica</i> Burm	Anant-mool	Asclepiadaceae	The plant root is used by common people for the treatment of various diseases including asthma, cancer, fever etc.
85.	<i>Uraria picta</i> Desv.	Pitvan	Fabaceae	Leaves are used for snake bite by Tribal people. Decoction of root is given against coughs, chills and fever.
86.	<i>Vanda tessellata</i> (Roxb.) Hook.	Rashna	Orchidaceae	Leaf is given orally with betel leaf to women having irregular menstruation.
87.	<i>Viscum nepalense</i> L.	Harjor	Loranthaceae	Paste of shade dried powder of the plant with water is applied on the chest to cure swellings and fractured bone and dislocation.
88.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Nirgudi	Verbenaceae	Leaf extract is dropped in the eyes to cure conjunctivitis. Fruit powder decoction (50ml) is taken orally in the treatment of kidney stone.
89.	<i>Woodfordia fruticosa</i> L.	Van mehandi / Dhayati	Lythraceae	Flower extract is used for treatment of thirst, blood disorders and also improve heart health it is applied on wounds and ulcers for quick healing.
90.	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> Lamk.	Kate-Bor	Rhamnaceae	Decoction of the root bark is used in the treatment of diarrhea and dysentery. The twigs are used as tooth-brush in bleeding gums.

TABLE: NO.2 Total families and number of plant species listed during study:

Families	Number of plant species
Rhamnaceae, Loranthaceae, Tiliaceae, Combretaceae, Plumbaginaceae, Lamiaceae, Rubiaceae, Zingiberaceae, Hypoxidaceae, Costaceae, Lecythidaceae, Ranunculaceae, Musaceae, Celastraceae, Burseraceae, Nyctaginaceae, Aristolochiaceae, Papaveraceae, Pteridaceae, Cornaceae, Asparagaceae, Capparaceae, Ebenaceae, Tamaricaceae, Lythraceae	1 Each
Menispermaceae, Sterculiaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Malvaceae, Moraceae, Bignoniaceae, Dioscoreaceae, Gentianaceae, Amaranthaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Caesalpinaceae, Rutaceae, Acanthaceae, Solanaceae, Ophioglossaceae	2 Each
Verbenaceae, Orchidaceae, Cucurbitaceae, Apocynaceae, Liliaceae, Vitaceae, Asclepiadaceae	3 Each
Asteraceae	5 Plants
Fabaceae	9 Plants

CONCLUSION

The result of the present study provides evidence that medicinal plants continue to play an important role in the healthcare system. The people of Nagbhid tahsil are still depend on indigenous knowledge for their health care, providing a cheaper and accessible alternative to the high cost pharmaceutical remedies. In spite of the overwhelming influence and our dependence on modern medicine and tremendous advance in synthetic drugs, many people still rely on herbal drugs the reason is that, if the herbal medicines are used properly they don't have any side effects.

The possible benefit of plant-derived medications constitutes a rewarding area of research, particularly in countries such India which have a rich biodiversity of plant resources coupled with a high prevalence and variety of infectious diseases where sustainable utilization of the biodiversity can be carried out. Therefore, documentation of these plants is the only way to preserve the traditional knowledge of the plant resources endemic to this area.

Acknowledgment

The authors express sincere thanks to traditional healers, Vaidus and local people who co-operated in sharing their knowledge at the time of study.

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