

“ ETHNOBOTANICAL STUDY OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT [MAHARASHTRA]



Maruti Krishna Shahane ¹, Dr. V.D. Devarkar²

1. INTRODUCTION :

Ethno medicinal heritage in India is several centuries old and continued even today, through rural and remote areas communities. The use of traditional medicinal plant is an important part of the primary healthcare system within the developing medicine for their primary health care need. During the last few decades pioneer work in the identification studies, small and large inventories of traditional and local important plant species from Indian published on this subject. Science of Ethnobotany is concerned with the relationships between man and vegetation. Traditional knowledge and medicinal uses of plants, has provided many important drugs of modern day. works of this region were carried out from last three years through several field visits and interviews. Therefore, an attempt has been made to documentation's and inventory of traditional medicinal plants. On recent years due to development of good communication, modern doctors and medicines have reached there, resulting decline in the use of traditional medicine therefore the knowledge of traditional use of medicinal plants by the local people is like

ABSTRACT

Inventory was undertaken from last 3 years i.e. between 2010 to 2013. It was continuously screened and document the use of traditional medicinal plant from Solapur District Maharashtra, India. Present work investigated the total 10 species were found which are used as traditional medicine for the treatment of various diseases and commonly occurs in human life.

Key Word:- Ethnobotany, Solapur Maharashtra

SHORT PROFILE

Maruti Krishna Shahane is a Research Student at Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

to be lost in near future, and for this it is necessary to document as much as possible the existing available information. Further, modern medicinal facilities are more expensive for rural and poor people. The state of Maharashtra acutely needs such regional inventory forays to document. Keeping this in mind present study paid attention and efforts have been

made to inventory and documented of traditional medicinal plant knowledge and their present status through field survey, collection, identification and documentation from Solapur district of Maharashtra [India]

STUDY AREA :-

The District Solapur lies entirely in the bhima-sine-man basins, just before the bhima river leaves Maharashtra state enter in to Karnataka state. Bounded by 17° 10' north and 18° 32' north latitudes and 74° 42' east and 76° 15' east longitudes, the district is fairly well defined to its west as well as to its east by the inward looking scarps of phaltan range and the Osmanabad plateau, respectively. Total twelve scheduled tribes are residing in the district.

Research Student, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad.

Pardhils the district.

MATERIALS AND METHODS :

Investigations were carried out since from last three years from present studied area and their nearby villages regularly. The information was collected from local peoples, medicine man, elder informants, practitioners, vaidus, dhangars, guravas, farmers and , through interviews, The local names, doses of administration have been documented. The specimens were collected and voucher specimens have been identified.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Present study gather ethnobotanical information on total 10 flowering plant species are useful as traditional medicine. Most of the species are herbaceous followed by shrubs and tree. Top ten disorders cure more than one species as fever cough, Asthma, Bodystrength, joint ache, wounder-injuries, intestinal warm, scorpion sting-insect bite and piles Various plants parts like root, stem, leaves, bark, fruit and seeds are employed in the preparing medicinal recipes. They are used in the form of paste, extracts, decoction, powder and juice. Smoke and fumes of plant parts was used, in the preparation of dosage, either single plant part or a combination of plant part was used, in some cases two or more different plants is also administered. Most of the ailments such as stomach ache, urinary problems, stones, jaundice, fever, cough and diarrhoea can be cured by oral administration while most of the skin diseases, wounds, swelling, tumors, pneumonia and piles can be cured by topical application. Some domestic substances are also added in the recipes like honey, deshi ghee, oil, milk, curd, sugar, jiggery and salts. Cow urine, cow milk and goats milk is also reported to add in recipes for fast and good result. These domestic substances probably to increase the efficiency of the drug present in plant part or to accept recipe by patient due to their sweetness, sometimes may acts as preservative agent, it needs more investigation.

Enumeration

The Botanical Name of traditional medicinal plants are arranged alphabetically, along with their respective family names and their local names written in brackets, then medicinal uses and their doses were documented.

1) *Achyranthes aspera* Linn. *Amaranthaceae* (*Aghada*)

- a) Stem is used as toothbrush, ash of plant used as tooth powder, it is used to cure tooth ache.
- b) Leaf juice, one tablespoon twice daily, is drunk to cure piles till cure, while leaf paste is applied daily once on injuries caused due to piles.

2) *Alternanthera tenellacolla*. *Amaranthaceae* (*Pandhriphuli*).

- a) Extract of leaves, about 2-3 drops are applied once daily on the injuries or cuts till it cures.

3) *Argemone mexicana* Linn. *Papaveraceae* (*Piwaladhotra*).

- a) Seeds are heated then powdered and made paste into water, applied daily on injuries caused due to piles.
- b) Root paste is applied daily on piles till it cures.

4) *Aegle marmelos* (L.) Corr. *Rutaceae* (*Bel*).

- a) Immature fruits with old jiggery used to cure chronic dysentery.
- b) The ripe fruit juice is used in constipation.

5) *Aloe vera* Linn. *Liliaceae* (*Korphad*).

- a) Pulp of leaf juice wrapped in a betel leaf. It is warmed, cut into small pieces about 5-6 grams and consumed thrice daily to cure whooping cough.

6) *Annona squamosa* Linn. *Annonaceae* (*Sitaphal*).

- a) Decoction of leaves is prepared after crushing them, 2-tablespoon taken orally with sugar daily for three days to kill intestinal worms.

7) Azadirachata indica A. Juss. Meliaceae (Limb/Neem).

- a) Tooth brush of neem stem is valued for healthy teeth and gums.
- b) Leaves and bark paste is useful to avoid the septic injuries.

8) Barleria prionitis Linn. Acanthaceae (Kate kiranti).

- a) 3-4 leaves are chewed once daily for 4-5 d; ($\frac{9}{17}$); to cure mouth ulcer.
- b) Stem and leaves to mix into water and made paste and apply on wounds till it cure.

9) Butea monosperma (Lamk.) Taub. Fabaceae (Palas).

- a) One tablespoon of flower extract either fresh or dried useful in urine problems.
- b) Dry flower is used daily once in morning for improve the urination.

10) Calotropis procera (Ait.) R. Br. Asclepiadaceae (Rui).

- a) Warm the leaf and applied on rheumatic joints

to reduce pain.

- b) Fresh root paste is applied for reducing swelling caused by scorpion and insect bite on domestic animal skin to reduce swelling as well as irritation.

CONCLUSION:

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

The author is grateful to all the informants, medicine men, vaidus and farmers for sharing with us their knowledge about the traditional medicinal plants and their help and co-operation during the entire study.



Maruti Krishna Shahane
Research Student, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar
Marathwada University, Aurangabad.