



ISSN: 0976-3031

Available Online at <http://www.recentscientific.com>

CODEN: IJRSFP (USA)

International Journal of Recent Scientific Research
Vol. 10, Issue, 11(x), pp. xxx-xxx, November, 2019

**International Journal of
Recent Scientific
Research**

DOI: 10.24327/IJRSR

Research Article

STUDY OF SOME MEDICINAL PLANTS FROM PHALTAN TAHSIL

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DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijrsr.2019.1011.xxx>

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

xxxxxx

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.

Key Words:

Medicinal plants, Phaltan Tahasil, Local People, Ailment.

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INTRODUCTION

Phaltan Tahasil is located at 17.98⁰N and 74.43⁰ 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 Ogunstate 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 denied 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 irradiated 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 No 1 Detail study of Medicinal Plants used by Villagers in Phaltan Tahasil

Sr.No.	Botanical Name	Family	Local Name	Locality	Morphology	Parts used	Traditional Uses
1	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Mimosaceae	Babhul	Aadarki, Andarud, Aasu, Dhaval, Dudhebavi, Taradgaon, Nimbhore, Surawadi, Sakharwadi, Malewadi and Kusur.	Dark brown rough bark. Leaves bipinnately compound with spines. Flowers golden yellow in plobosehead. Fruit compressed and pods with constrictions between seeds.	Stem, Leaves and Flowers	Tender shoots chewed after scorpion sting. Flower extract used as a tonic in diarrhea and dysentery. Leaves are eaten in throat infection. Bark powder used in pneumonia.
2	<i>Achyranthusa spera</i>	Amaranthaceae	Aghada	Taradgaon, Nimbhore, Surawadi, Sakharwadi, Malewadi, Kusur and Mirewadi	Perennial herb with woody base, leaves are petiolate, opposite, Flowers are greenish white and fruits are ovoid.	Root, Leaves	Tender stick branch is chieved for strengthening gums & to avoid dental diseases. Roots crushed in water given in scorpion sting and dog bite, Leaves with milk of goat in asthma, Leaves prevents ulcers. Leaf extract used in skin diseases.
3	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>	Rutaceae	Bel	Phaltan, Pimprad, Rajale, Korthale, Songaon, Survadi and Jinti	Bark is grey outside and rough. Wood is hard with long thorns, Leaves are alternate. Spines present in axile of leaves. Flowers. Flowers are bisexual. Fruits globose green finally greyish, rind woody aromatic.	Leaves, Fruit	Chewing of leaves in piles, Ripened fruits in anemic dysentery, Vomiting and jaundice.
4	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	Lasun	Malewadi, Shindemala, Kusur, Mirewadi, Badekhan, Rawadi, Parhar.	It grows upto 1.2 m in height. Produces hermaphrodite flowers. They are herbaceous perennials. Tuberous roots, leaves are sessile and narrowed into petiole. Flowers are erect, sixpals produced into whorls. Fruits are capsule.	Entire plant	It reduces cholesterol. Garlic extract used in reducing systolic blood pressure. Garlic cloves 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.
5	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Liliaceae	Korpad	Kalaj Khunte, Kusur Padegaon Pawarwadi Mirewadi Dhawal Ghadgewadi, Koregaon	Short succulent plant. Adventitious root system. Leaves are fleshy with spiny margins. condensed stem flowers in raceme	Leaves	Fleshy part of leaf baking with sugar given in fever and cough, fleshy part with jaggery in menstrual problems. Leaves extract used for smoothen hairs. Leaf pulp eaten for theorpatic, 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 heat.
6	<i>Argemone maxicana</i>	Papaveraceae	Billinga	Taradgaon Nimbhore Surwadi Malewadi Kusur, Murum, Garpitwadi Phartadwadi, Dombalwadi	Branching herb with yellow flowers. Leaves are thistle like. stem is oblong and spinous. Flowers are terminal and yellow coloured. Fruits are capsule.	Stem latex, Root, Leaves and Flowers	Latex employed on viral infection of eyes, conjunctivitis. Extract of leaves and flowers used against skin diseases, Root extract used in hepatitis.
7	<i>Azadiracta indica</i>	Meliaceae	Kadu limb	Aadarki Aaradgaon, Chavanwadi Kalaj, Phaltan, Salpe, Saswad, Jinti, Kusur, etc	Adventitious root system. Leaves are imparipinnate and leaflets are apposite. Flowers are scented 5mm long, pentamerous. Fruits oblong one seeded, greenish yellow in colour. Bark is rough and brownish.	Bark, Leaves and seeds	Bark in gynaecological problems, Leaf juice in acidity, seed oil applied on wounds. Leaf petioles are cheived to cure stomach & intestinal disorders as well as to reduce acidity. Riped fruits are eaten to kill warms in intestine. Smoke of fresh leaves repaleinsects.
8	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Punarnava	Vitthalwadi Dombalewadi Tadawale Murum Garpirwadi	Roots are elongated, fusiform, tuberous, stem is cylindrical, branched, reddish brown, above and pale green below, Leaves are long and ovate with entire margins. Fruits are one seeded and glandular.	Shoot	Leaf juice on jaundice, gas trouble and constipation. It is used as diuretic and expectorant.
9	<i>Bambusa indica</i>	Nyctaginaceae	Bamboo	Murum, Jinti		Leaves	Leaves in animal dysentery, ash in coconut oil applied on wounds.
10	<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Rui	Vitthalwadi, chirmevasti Kharadewadi Saswad, Jinti, Hol, Garpirwadi	Height 8-10 feet. The leaves are sessile or subsessile, opposite, ovate, cordate at the base. It is a shrub. Stem is simple and branched. Tap root system is present.	Stem and flowers	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
11	<i>Caralluma adscendens</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Shenguli	Kalaj, Surwadi Parhar Dombalewadi Takobaichiwadi	It is a shrub, Adventitious root system, Stems small, fleshy with spines, green in colour. plant is triangular shaped	Tender fleshy stem	Fresh stem in diabetes to reduce blood sugar. It is used as vegetable by rural people.
12	<i>Cardiospermum helicabum</i>	Sapindaceae	Kapalphodi	Khamgoan, Somanthali Rawadi Badekhan	It is climbing herbaceous plant. Tap root system. Stem is aerial and delicate. Bark of stem is thin. Leaves are stipulate, petiolate and compound	Leaves	Leaf decoction in rheumatism and piles.
13	<i>Carica papaya</i>	Caricaceae	Papai	Hingangaon, Kalaj, Rajale, Sangavi, Korhale, Tambe	Tap root system, stem is aerial, branched, woody; Leaves are compound, green and shows reticulate venation. Fruits is dark green in colour with many black seed	Unripe fruit latex	Fruit latex applied on piles. Fruit juice is used to increase the level of blood cells. The pieces of riped papaya is applied on face skin for removal of spot on the skin. The mixture of papaya leaf latex, Hing and extract is taken in dengue fever to increase platelets. Decoction for 818 days early in the morning for rheumatism.
14	<i>Cassia auriculata</i>	Caesalpinaceae	Tarwad	Kharadewadi Saswavitthalwadi, Jinti, Hol, Badekhan, Parhar	It is a leguminous plant. Tap root system. Stem is aerial, branched and cylindrical. Bark is smooth. Leaves are compound with short stalk.	Leaves	To minimize body temperature, leaves are added in hot bath water.
15	<i>Celosia argentea</i>	Amaranthaceae	Kurdu	Parhar Taradgaon, Malewadi Kusur Shindemala	It is an annual herb. Tap root system. stem is aerial and branched. Leaves are alternate with reticulate venation. Flowers are hermaphrodite seeds are small.	Root	Root powder in asthma.

16	<i>Citrus limonum</i>	Rutaceae	Limbu	Aadarki, Dudhebavi, Ghadgewadi, Gunavare, Kapashi, Khunte, Khamgaon, Kusr	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	Lemon oil is used as notoxic 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.
17	<i>Cymbopogon citratus</i>	Poaceae	Gavati chaha	Tambave, Korhale Surwadi, Hol, Rawadi, Parhar, Vitthalwadi .	Tall perinial 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 coloured seeds in thorny capsule. Fruit is round and spiny	Leaves	From leaves oil is prepared and used as insect repellent. Tea of leaves used against cough, cold and nausea.
18	<i>Datura innoxia</i>	Solanaceae	Dhotara	Aadarki, Chavanwadi, Malewadi, Shindemal Kusr, Badekhan	It is a herb ,30 -60 cm height . Hairs are present on shoot . Stem is solid . Triangular shaped leaves . Fruits are somewhat oval in shaped .	Leaves and seeds	Warmed leaves applied on joint pains, Swellings and carbuncles. Drug of seeds in treatments of asthma and cough.
19	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Apiaceae	Gajar	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	Root juice is used in jaundice. Crushed carrot is applied on burn 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.
20	<i>Eclipta alba</i>	Asteraceae	Maka	Aadarki, Aaradgaon, Chavanwadi, Kalaj, Phaltan, salpe, Saswad, Jinti, Hol, Kusuretc	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 .	Shoot	Juice in cold and cough. Paste of leaves, tender shoot of Lantana and betel leaf remove spine from foot.

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.

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