

Medicinal plants used by Andh Tribals of Bhokar region in Nanded district, Maharashtra, India – An ethnobotanical survey

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ABSTRACT

Ethnobotany is a scientific discipline that comprises the study between plants and the people of different societies. It substantially focuses on the study of a region with the help of the traditional knowledge of Andh-ethnic people and their culture. It is a branch of botany that dates to ancient times. Tribals are also known by the name 'Adivasis' in India. In this Bhokar region, Andh tribals substantially depend on timber products for their diurnal requirements and primary health care indeed moment like fruits, seeds, drugs, epoxies. Due to the lack of exploration support, educational openings and understanding the cants of ethnical people, India is still unfit to completely honor the significance of ethnobotany. The study of ethnobotany helps in relaying information to researchers and scientists to prepare action plans for the profitable growth and development of ethnical areas. In this survey 22 plant species were collected from the Bhokar region from Marathwada and linked by their botanical name, local name, family and uses.

Key words: Ethnobotany, Andh-ethnic, Nanded District, Indigenous.

Introduction

An Andh tribal lineage is a social division in a traditional society conforming of families linked by social, profitable, religious, or blood ties, with a common culture. Tribals are also known by the name 'Adivasis' in India. Nearly 11 crore indigenous people in the Census of India (2011) live in India. They constitute 8.6% of India's population, the second largest number of ethnical people in any country in the world. The traditional Indian system of drug, which comprises of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homeopathy (AYUSH), is a perennially neglected indispensable drug sector. There is a massive deficit of medical

staff, structure and last afar connectivity in pastoral areas. There is a 27% to 40% deficit in the number of Primary health installations, and a 33% to 84% deficit in medical doctors in tribal areas. (nhm.gov.in.). The term ethnobotany was coined by John William Harshberger in 1895. CSIR, in association with AYUSH, has been conserving traditional knowledge of Indian herbal medicinal medicines in the form of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL). Nowadays the new generation moves down from the ethnic societies and territories. The names and languages used by the region-specific and the undocumented information will be lost ever. Anthropologists are needed to befriend them to get the information. A volition would be to produce an ethnical

knowledge library of herbal drugs and edibles and link it to TKDL.Nagaiah (2001).

Schedule Tribe (ST) was 8.4% of the total population in the Nanded District of Maharashtra. Census India (2011). Preliminarily, there was no sign of ethnobotanical studies in especially Andh-tribals area, so the researcher collected different plant species by continuing to visit the Bhokar region. They are the carriers of traditional knowledge, which has been orally transmitted from generation to generation. Ota (2019). Nanded District of Maharashtra has been extensively conceded for its "herbal treasure trove". Kanthale and Biradar (2012). This area presents undeleting geomorphology with uneven hills, and gentle pitch. Ambalwad *et al.* (2021). Tribals are known for their herbal treasure in the region of Marathwada. Kulkarni and Sontakke (2020). The ethnobotanical disquisition of the Nanded region has remained traditional as compared to the rest of Marathwada. Shaikh *et al.* (2014). The ethnical communities of the area have loyal confidence in ethnomedicine. Biradar (2014). The tribal people play a crucial role in the protection, conservation and retaining sustainable harvesting without causing any damage to nature (nhm.gov.in). The tribal have a profound knowledge of curative properties. Chand(1988); Rath (2004). Andh Adivasis are retain tremendous knowledge regarding mending practices and have proved to be successful in treating numerous habitual conditions like, diarrhoea, stomach pain, gynaecological problems, asthma, piles, etc. They do not have interpreters instrument or any formal training. They treat the cases in kindness and fastness.

Methodology

Topology

The Tehsil Bhokar is located in Nanded District of the State of Maharashtra in India. The position of the Bhokar region is 19.217803 ° N 77.669392 ° E. The city is positioned on rocky terrain and receives its water force from Sudha Prkalp. Nanded is the closest significant megacity. It has East boundary is bound by Telangana state. Substantially Andh-ethnical community set up in Bhokar region.

Ethnobotanical Survey

Ethnobotanical data was collected by interviews and conversations were held in the Sitakhnadi Forest

area, Sitakhandi lake, Pandurna ghat area, etc. in the Bhokar region, Marathwada. In this study knowledgeable stager persons chosen as crucial snitchers. Ethnomedicinal field woks were carried out by visiting at different spots. Oral interviews were held in townlets and deduced information like original name, part used and administration in detail. The standard system was followed with regard to the collection of plant material, drying, mounting, medication and preservation of plant samples. Jain and Rao (1976). The identification and nomenclature were grounded on the Flora of Marathwada, Naik(1998) and Flora of Kolhapur District, Yadav(2002).

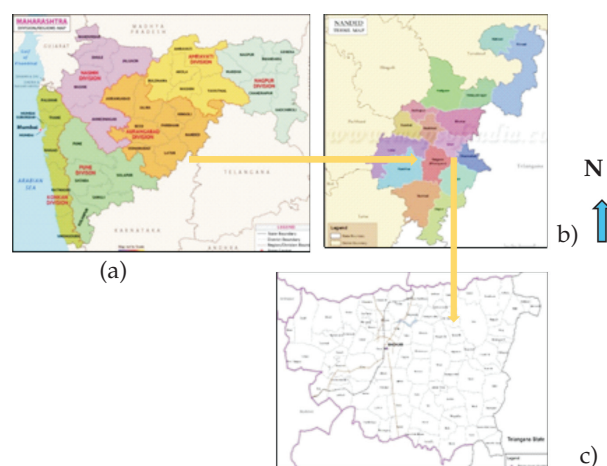


Fig. 1. a) Map of Maharashtra State
b) Map of Nanded District
c) Map of Bhokar Tehsil

Observations

Enumeration of medicinal plants with their Botanical name, local name and uses.

1) Plant Name: *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss.

Family: Meliaceae

Local Name: Kadulimb

Uses:

* Bark or cortex soaked in water for a night and drink early in the morning with an empty stomach for stomach relief, headache, during heavy discharge of blood in menstrual period, body pain relief.

* Fresh branch stick used in brushing for strong teeth and gums.

* Leaves extract used in first menstrual for pain relief.

2) Plant Name: *Calotropis procera* (Ait.) R.Br.

Family: Asclepiadaceae

Local Name: Ruchki

Uses

* Consume flower without petals with betel leaf with an empty stomach against asthma for 5 days or 11 days or 21 days depending on age.

* Leaves and coconut oil tie on the knee for pain relief.

3) Plant Name: *Hymenodictyon obovatum* Wall.

Family: Rubiaceae

Local Name: Bhor saal

Uses

* Bark soaked in water for a night and drink with an empty stomach for stomach relief and water purification for drinking.

4) Plant Name: *Typha domingensis* Pers.

Family: Typhaceae

Local Name: kapach-kanis, Pankanis

Uses

* Burnt inflorescence used against giddiness, pitta-dosha (shit-dosha).

5) Plant Name: *Clitoria ternatea* L.

Family: Fabaceae

Local Name: Gokarn

Uses

* White flower and betel leaf use against white discharge during the menstrual period.

6) Plant Name: *Bryophyllum pinnatum* (Lam.) Oken.

Family: Crassulaceae

Local Name: Panfuti

Uses

* Consume leaf and black pepper with an empty stomach against kidney stone.

7) Plant Name: *Bombax ceiba* L.

Family: Bombacaceae.

Local Name: Kaateshevari

Uses:

* Leaves boiled with water used against piles.

8) Plant Name: *Butea monosperma* (Lam.) Kuntze

Family: Fabaceae

Local Name: Palas

Uses

* Root extract uses against cut-bleeding.

9) Plant Name: *Opuntia elatior* Mill.

Family: Cactaceae.

Local Name: Naagphada

Uses

* Remove spines of dry or fresh cladodes and burn it, this burnt cladodes ash with coconut oil apply on piles areas for pain relief.

* Cladodes ash apply on toes against the cracked heel.

10) Plant Name: *Morinda citrifolia* L.

Family: Rubiaceae

Local Name: Baartondi

Uses

* Grind fresh leaves and mix with curd and consume with an empty stomach against piles.

11) Plant Name: *Tectona grandis* L.f.

Family: Verbenaceae

Local Name: Saag

Uses

* Consume fruit seeds against minimizing heat stroke and Strangury.

12) Plant Name: *Semecarpus anacardium* L.f.

Family: Anacardiaceae

Local Name: Biba

Uses

* Consume seed (godambi) against cough.

* Consume one–two drops of seed oil in tea or milk in a cup against cough.

* Hot fruit oil used in cracked heels.

13) Plant Name: *Madhuca longifolia* (Koen.) Macbr.

Family: Sapotaceae

Local Name: Mavha, Moh

Uses

* Consume burnt flowers for cough relief and fever for three days.

* Consume 10ml -15ml flower juice against asthma and weakness, dysentery.

* Consume 10ml -15ml flower juice for 10 to 15 days against heart blockage and also after a stroke.

14) Plant Name: *Phyllanthus emblica* L.

Family: Euphorbiaceae.

Local Name: Awla

Uses

* Fresh branch stick used in brushing for strong teeth and gums.

15) Plant Name: *Ficus racemosa* L.

Family: Moraceae
Local Name: Umbar

Uses

* Latex used in the treatment of boils (kes-tod)

16) Plant Name: *Ficus benghalensis* L.

Family: Moraceae
Local Name: Wad

Uses

* 10 to 15 leaves boiled with water and consume with an empty stomach for helping remove heart blockages and strong muscles heart. (Twice a week, and every three months of a gap, adults only)

17) Plant Name: *Achyranthes aspera* L.

Family: Amaranthaceae
Local Name: Aaghada

Uses

* 10 to 15 leaves boiled with water and consume with an empty stomach, for helping anti-aging (twice a week, and every three months of a gap, adults only).

18) Plant Name: *Baliospermum montanum* (willd.) mull. arg

Family: Euphorbiaceae
Local Name: Danti

Uses

* Fresh leaves used against skin disease, candidiasis.

19) Plant Name: *Enicostemma axillare*

Family: Gentianaceae.
Local Name: Naai

Uses

* Stem and leaf extract used for diabetes and blood purifier.

20) Plant Name: *Piper betle* L.

Family: Piperaceae
Local Name: Nageli Paan

Uses

* Consume leaf with calcium carbonate in the treatment of blood purifier in early stages of cancer.

21) Plant Name: *Aegle marmelos* (L.)

Family: Rutaceae
Local Name: Bel

Uses

* Leaves extract used in the treatment of early stages of cancer.

22) Plant Name: *Ailanthus excelsa* Roxb.

Family: Simaroubaceae.

Local Name: Maherka, Maharukh

Uses

* Sleep on fresh leaves in the treatment of high fever.

Results and Discussion

The results of this survey found 22 ethnomedicinal plants in the Bhokar region of Sitakhnadi Forest area, Sitakhandi Lake, Pandurna ghat area, etc. The current study is the coming step in a series of coordinated exploration that has linked several tree species with intriguing remedial characteristics. An Andh tribal people use medicinal plants in treatments of piles, menstrual cycle problems, early stages cancer, blood purification, wound, fever, boils, skin diseases, etc. The traditional knowledge of medicinal plants passing continuously. India can learn from the Chinese illustration of integrating traditional Chinese drugs with the western drug. Artificial intelligence is now used to collude substantiation and trends in traditional drugs and to screen natural products for pharmacokinetic parcels. Functional glamorous resonance imaging (MRI) is used to study brain exertion and the relaxation response that is part of some traditional drug curatives similar to contemplation and yoga, which are decreasingly drawn on for internal health and good in stressful times.

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Conflict of Interest

Authors declare no conflict of interest.

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