

Research Project
On
“Survey on Medicinal Plants around Arvi City”



By

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To

Principal
Arts, Commerce and Science College
Arvi, Dist.-Wardha(M. S.)

To certify that: i General physical facilities, such as furniture / space etc are available in the Department.

ii I/ we shall abide by the rules governing the scheme in case assistance is provided to me/us from the College for the above project.

iii. The above research Project is not funded by any other agency.

Name and signature

(A. S. Dahat)

Principal Investigator

PART – A

1. Broad Subject: Botany- Ethenobotany
2. Area of Specialization: Medicinal plants
3. Duration: Six months
4. Principal Investigator:
- i Name : Dr. Anil S. Dahat
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5. Name of the Institution where the project will be undertaken :
- Department of Botany
Arts, Commerce and Science College, Arvi Dist.-Wardha (M. S.)
6. Teaching and Research Experience of Principal Investigator :
- (a) Teaching experience: UG 23Years
- (b) Research experience: 10 Years
- (c) Publication:
- Papers Published : 06
- Books Published : 04

Part – B

Proposed Research work

(i) Project Title: “Survey of Medicinal Plant Around Arvi City”

(ii) Introduction:

The present survey are being carried out during the period October 2018 to March 2019 at Arvi (North latitude 20 0 18 | to 700 30 | and East longitude 290 22 | to 190 15 |) situated in Wardha district of Maharashtra State. It is one of the rural area of Vidarbha, situated in central part of India. The climate is hot and dry. The temperature of the region stands to decrease from October to January and increase from February onward to May.

According to the World Health Organization about 80% of the world’s population in developing countries depends essentially on plants for their primary health care (Sharma et al, 2010). In spite of the advent of the modern medicines, tribal populations are still practicing the folk-lore medicines to cure various diseases. The knowledge and the use of medicinal plants and their properties are transmitted through mouth to mouth amongst generations (Subodh, 2010). But this knowledge is under threat because of older and younger generation is not always assured (Anyinam, 1995). Older Indian Medicine systems like sidhaandunani entirely a partially depends either on plant materials or their derivatives for treating human diseases (Joseph et al,2011). About 1100 species serves as a source of raw materials for Ayurvedic and Unani formulations and about 25of drugs in modern pharmacopoeia were derived from plants (phytomedicines) and many others were synthetic analogues built on prototype compounds isolated from plants(info.blogspot.Com 2011). Right from its beginning, the documentation of traditional knowledge especially the use of medicinal plants has provided important

information for modern drugs (Yirga, 2010) and even today this area holds much more hidden thesaurus. The present study was led to document the medicinal plant wealth used by the tribal people of districts to treat various diseases.

This project aims to investigate medicinal and other useful plants around Arvi region which is used traditionally by the local people and tribes. During field studies in October 2018 to March 2019. The plant species are identified and given the botanical name, local name(s), medicinal uses, as well as plant part (s) used, and other uses. A total of 60 species of plants were recorded and identified during this survey. To conduct an ethnobotanical survey and to collect information from Arvi and nearby villages of District Wardha for use of traditional medicinal plants to cure various ailments were surveyed through interviewing randomly selected area by regular field visits. It was observed that some of species were efficiently used by tribes to treat diabetes and many other diseases which in present day has no cure. The survey was led to document the knowledge of ethno-medicinal plants that are being used by the tribal and other local people of Arvi to treat various ailments.

SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY:

Documenting the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants from the natives. Assessing the most commonly used local medicinal plants. Promoting the potential benefits of medicinal plants. The study helps to identify the traditional medicinal plants used also provides information regarding the plants parts are used for medicinal purpose. Further, it will help other researchers as guide line or reference to conduct their activity effectively in further investigation.

OBJECTIVES

The propose study aims to know the diversity of medicinal plant of the Arvi taluka of the district Wardha in Maharashtra state. To conserve the medicinal plant available in the local area. To collect the knowledge of indigenous people for the use of medicinal plants. To spread the knowledge for use of other people. Hence, the achieved the goal of conservation and cultivation of threatened medicinal plants is significance. It can be achieved by generation of awareness in the local people.

STUDY AREA

The present work was carried with the tribal community of local people and tribes around Arvi block of Wardha District,

METHODOLOGY

Regular field surveys were carried-out in the nearby area of Arvi range from October 2018 to March 2019 in order to document the habitats and indigenous uses of ethno medicinal plants .The surveys were carried out at different seasons so as to obtain identifiable plants and multiple information and also to cross-check the information provided by the local informants during earlier visits. We interviewed a small group of chiefly elder people were highly esteemed in their societies due to their sound knowledge of medicinal plants. Structured questionnaires, formal and informal interviews and participant or observations were used to inquire about vernacular names, used plant parts. The scientific name and species were identified using relevant and standard literature

Month wise Plan of work and targets to be achieve:

Oct- to Dec

- Making preliminary survey of all medicinal plants found in Arvi taluka.
- Selection of the study sites on the basis of medicinal flora.
- Collecting information from local people for the use of plants

- Frequent visit to the selected side at fixed regular interval.

Jan-March

- On the basis of the knowledge obtained during the observations the plants were identified from literature.
- The uses of medicinal plants were listed for each plant
- Survey report completion

OBSERVATION

List of Medicinal Plant

Sr no.	Name of Plants	Local name	Family
01	<i>Adenentherapavonina</i>	Ratangunj	Mimoseae
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Plant is antibacterial and haemagglutinin.• A decoction of the leaves is used in the treatment of rheumatism and gout.• The bark is used to treat leprosy.• A decoction of the bark and leaves is used to treat dysentery, diarrhoea and tonsillitis.• The wood is used as a tonic.6)The pulverized wood, mixed with water, is taken orally for treating migraines and headaches			
02	<i>Holarrhenaantidysentrica</i>	Kuda/Kutaj	Apocynaceae
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The plant is used for the treatment of skin diseases such as scabies, ringworm, itching and other infections.• The plant is used for treating disorder in the digestive system resulting vomiting.• The seeds are used for curing fever and cold.• The seed powder is also used for dressing of oozing wounds.• It is also useful for kidney and gall bladder stones			
03	<i>Rawolfiaserpentina</i>	Sarpagandha (Black snakeroot / Indian snakeroot)	Apocynaceae
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is used for the treatment of high blood sugar. Hence called as universal medicine for lowering blood pressure.• Sarpagandha is used for the treatment of Schizophrenia.			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarpagandha is also used for rheumatism, edema and intestinal diseases. • It also balances Vata and pitta in the body. 	
04	<i>Sapindusemarginatus</i>	Ritha	Sapindaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soapnut is a natural exfoliant. • It is considered to be second to none and is also very common in the Indian Ayurvedic healing system. • Soapnut is traditionally used as a natural and effective treatment for skin complaints including eczema, chronic itching and psoriasis soapnut is excellent for washing and bathing humans and pets. • It leaves the skin with a soft, smooth layer which protects against infections and insects. 		
05	<i>Strychnusnux-vomica</i>	Kuchla	Loganiaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is used for the treatment of body paralysis. • The plant is useful for various skin diseases such as scabies, itching, infections and irritations. • It is also useful to reduce pimples, acne and used for skin care. • It also cures lungs diseases. • It's used to treat a migraine, headache and depression. • The powdered seeds are also recommended for treatment of liver cancer. 		
06	<i>Terminaliaarjuna</i>	Arjun	Combretaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arjuna is a well-known heart tonic and cardio-protective herb. • It strengthens the heart muscles and treats the cardiac debility. • It also increases the coronary artery flow and protects the heart muscles from ischemic damage. • It is suggested to use its decoction with milk or ghee or clarified butter. • Arjuna is the best known ayurvedic herb for the heart. • When the paste of the bark is applied over the fractures, helps to promote early healing. • The herb contains a substance called casuarinin that seems to prevent breast cancer. • Arjuna twig is used for teeth-cleansing. 		
07	<i>Tylophoraasthmatica</i>	Dumvel/Antamul	Asclepiadaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian ipecac is used in treatment of bronchitis, asthma, rhinitis, hay fever, allergy of respiratory tract. 2) • It has antispasmodic action and antiprotozoal action. • To cure whooping cough, respiratory infections, cold etc. to cure cough, bronchitis in 		

	<p>children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antamool is used in treating bronchial asthma and allergic rhinitis. • It has diaphoretic and expectorant properties. • The dried leaves and roots are often used as substitute for Ipecacuanha(<i>Cephalisipecacuanha</i>). 		
08	<i>Menthapiperita</i>	Menthol(Thandai)	Lamiaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Peppermint oil can relieve pains in the muscles. • Just apply the oil to the skin at the place where you feel the pain. • Massage it gently and soon you will get relief from your pain. • For those who have pain in the joints, use of Peppermint oil will prove helpful. 		
09	<i>Tinosporacordifolia</i>	Gulvel	Menispermaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guduchi is a traditional ayurvedic medicine, and used in the treatment of fever, jaundice, diabetes, chronic diarrhea, urinary disorders, cancer, dysentery, bone fracture, pain, asthma, skin disease, poisonous insect, snake bite, and eye disorders. • Guduchi is also useful in the treatment of heart diseases, leprosy, helmenthiasis and rheumatoid arthritis. • Guduchi is used to support the immune system and the body's resistance to infections. 		
10	<i>Andrographispaniculata</i>	Kalmegh	Scanthaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a traditional herbal treatment for diseases and ailments such as diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, pneumonia, swollen lymph nodes, leprosy, bronchitis, sore throats, tuberculosis, chicken pox, coughs, headaches, ear infection, inflammation, burns and mumps. • Andrographis was used as a treatment for malaria, as a replacement for quinine. 		
11	<i>Aloe vera</i>	Korphad	Asphodelaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aloe vera contains a lot of active components that help prevent or reduce inflammation. • The fatty acids present in this wonderful plant all provide an anti-inflammatory effect. • Effective face moisturizer and emollient – helps soothe and soften the skin. • Acts as an analgesic, and thus helps relieve the pain of wounds on the skin. • Acts as an antipruritic – thus relieving or preventing skin itching. 		
12	<i>Adathodavasica</i>	Adulsa	Acanthaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Ayurvedic medicine, adhatodavasica is used for a multitude of disorders including; leprosy, blood disorders, heart troubles, fever, vomiting, loss of memory, leucoderma, jaundice, tumors, mouth troubles, sore-eye, and gonorrhoea. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • good remedy for a sore throat. • A decoction of the leaves may be used as an herbal treatment for cough and other symptoms of colds. 		
<u>13</u>	<u><i>Ocimum sanctum</i></u>	<u>Tulsi</u>	<u>Lamiaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tulsi leaves are specific for many fevers. • When malaria and dengue fever are widely spread mostly during the rainy season, tea which is prepared by using tulsi leaves, act as preventive against these diseases. • In many Ayurvedic cough syrups and expectorants, tulsi is an important constituent. • In respiratory problems like bronchitis and asthma, it helps to mobilize mucus. • For the mouth infections like ulcer, leaves are quite effective. 		
<u>14</u>	<u><i>Mentha arevensis</i></u>	<u>Pudina</u>	<u>Lamiaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Podina is used as a carminative and an expectorant. • The plant is highly effective in treating headaches, rhinitis, cough sore throat, colic, prurigo and vomiting. • It serves as a good blood cleanser, since it is antiseptic and anti-bacterial. • The menthol extracted from the plant is used in preparing balms. • It is used as a flavoring agent in many culinary preparations. 		
<u>15</u>	<u><i>Cymbopogon citratus</i></u>	<u>Gavtichaha</u>	<u>Poaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lemon grass is also known for its calming effect that could be helpful for insomnia, anxiety or stress. • Lemon grass is traditionally used to help control and normalize heart rate and for high blood pressure. • It has been used to reduce fevers, for poor digestion, stomach aches, gas, bowel spasms, and diarrhea • The geraniol property of the oil is valued for its anti-bacterial effects. 		
<u>16</u>	<u><i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i></u>	<u>Panphuti</u>	<u>Crassulaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> is given for the treatment of a cough, asthma, cold with candy sugar. • It is used against dysentery. • The plant root is used to treat high blood pressure. • It is also used to prevent any kind of cardiac problem. • The extract is used for the nourishment of the hair and treating gray hair. The leaves are used against intestinal disorder. 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The extract of this is anti-inflammatory and reduces inflammation. It is also used for the treatment of blood mixed diarrhoea. The paste is used against leucorrhoea. 		
<u>17</u>	<u>Withaniasomnifera</u>	<u>Ashwagandha</u>	<u>Solanaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ashwagandha capsules can also be used to recover memory losses. As a tonic, it increases sexual potential. It also thickens and increases the nutritive value of milk in nursing mothers. The powder mixed with oil reduces and cures skin infection. It protects the liver and reduces constipation and cures hypothyroidism. The seeds and fruits are diuretic in nature and promote passing of urine. The seeds are also used as rennet in cheese making. 		
<u>18</u>	<u>Asparagus racemosus</u>	<u>Shatawari</u>	<u>Asparagaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>racemosus</i> has also been used by some Ayurvedic practitioners for nervous disorders. In traditional Ayurvedic gynecologic prescribing, shatawari has been used as a nutritive tonic, general female reproductive tonic, fertility tonic, treatment for sexual debility, and as an aphrodisiac. 		
<u>19</u>	<u>Caesalpinia bonduc</u>	<u>Sagargoti</u>	<u>Caesalpinaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruits are tonic and antipyretic. Seeds yield a fatty oil used as a cosmetic and for discharges from the ear. Leaves and bark are febrifuge. 		
<u>20</u>	<u>Delonix regia</u>	<u>Jambhul</u>	<u>Fabaceae, subfamily Caesalpinioideae.</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicinal properties like Anti-diabetic activity, Anti-bacterial activity, Anti-diarrheal property, Hepatoprotective/Cytotoxic property, Anti-microbial activity, Anti- Inflammatory activity. 		
<u>21</u>	<u>Aegle marmelos</u>	<u>Bel</u>	<u>Rutaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aegle Marmelos has been used extensively in the treatment of dysentery and diabetes. Click to know more on Aegle Marmelos medicinal uses! 		
<u>22</u>	<u>Datura stramonium</u>	<u>Dhotra</u>	<u>Solanaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The paste of roasted leaves is applied over the area to relieve pain. It is used as herbal medicine, especially in case of ayurveda for asthma and bonesetting. Jimson weed is used to treat spasm of bronchitis in asthma. Datura seeds and leaves are used as antiasthmatic, antispasmodic, hypnotic and narcotic. 		

<u>23</u>	<u>Terminaliabelirica</u>	<u>Bhihada</u>	<u>Combretaceae</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terminaliabelirica is used to protect the liver and to treat respiratory conditions, including respiratory tract infections, cough, and sore throat. Terminaliabelirica and Terminaliachebula are used as a lotion for sore eyes. Terminaliachebula is also used topically as a mouthwash and gargle. 			
<u>24</u>	<u>Clerodendronserratum</u>	<u>Bharangi</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bharangi is a one of the common herbs used in the treatment of common cold, chronic sinusitis, allergic rhinitis, cough and other chronic respiratory problems. It is also used by Ayurveda for relief from fever and hyper-pyrexia. Bharangi has been investigated for its antipyretic and antihistamine activities. 			
<u>25</u>	<u>Madhucaindica</u>	<u>Moha</u>	<u>Sapotaceae</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wounds, diabetes 			
<u>26</u>	<u>Commiphorawightii</u>	<u>Gugul</u>	<u>Burseraceae</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This tree has been used in Ayurvedic medicine for centuries, and Ayurvedic texts dating back to 600 BC recommend it for treating atherosclerosis. Today guggul gum resin is used for arthritis, lowering high cholesterol, "hardening of the arteries" (atherosclerosis), acne and other skin diseases, and weight loss. 			
<u>27</u>	<u>Pongamiapinnata</u>	<u>Karanj</u>	<u>Fabaceae</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Today the oil is used as a liniment for rheumatism. Leaves are active against Micrococcus; their juice is used for colds, coughs, diarrhea, dyspepsia, flatulence, gonorrhea, and leprosy. Roots are used for cleaning gums, teeth, and ulcers. ... Juices from the plant, as well as the oil, are antiseptic. 			
<u>28</u>	<u>Polyalthialongifolia</u>	<u>Sita Ashok</u>	<u>Annonaceae</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plants are nature's gift to human beings to lead a disease-free, healthy life. They play a vital role in preserving our health. ... This plant is used as an antipyretic agent in indigenous systems of medicine. 			
<u>29</u>	<u>Bauhinia variegata</u>	<u>Kachnar</u>	<u>Fabaceae</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stem bark is used for dysentery and diarrhoea and as an astringent. Leaf is used for malaria and headache. The fibre is used to stitch wounds. The plant is also used to cure skin diseases like leprosy and leucoderma. 			
<u>30</u>	<u>Cassia fistula</u>	<u>Amaltas</u>	<u>Fabaceae</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cassia Fistula Medicinal Uses. Bark of the Aragyadha is extensively used by Ayurveda in the 			

	treatment of inflammatory swellings and as a cleaning agent for ulcers and wounds. It is believed to decrease purulent discharge and act as a local antiseptic. The fruits are also used as a laxative.		
31	<u>Dalbergiasissoo</u>	<u>Sisoo</u>	<u>Fabaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different parts such as roots, bark, wood, leaves and seeds are being used as remedy in many diseases including skin diseases, blood diseases, syphilis, stomach problems, dysentery, nausea, eye and nose disorders, aphrodisiac, expectorant. ... People use twigs of sissoo to clean their teeth, root is astringent. 		
32	<u>Azadirachtaindica</u>	<u>Kaduniba</u>	<u>Meliaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Various parts of the neem tree have been used as traditional Ayurvedic medicine in India. Neem oil and the bark and leaf extracts have been therapeutically used as folk medicine to control leprosy, intestinal helminthiasis, respiratory disorders, constipation and also as a general health promoter. Its use for the treatment of rheumatism, chronic syphilitic sores and indolent ulcer has also been 		
33	<u>Terminaliachebula</u>	<u>Hirda</u>	<u>Combretaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has laxative, rejuvenative, purgative, astringent and dry properties. The paste of its fruit is effective in reducing swelling, hastening the healing process and cleansing the wounds and ulcers. 		
34	<u>Nyctanthesarbortristis</u>	<u>Parijatak</u>	<u>Oleaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It provides treatments for Dengue, Chikungunya, Malaria and Arthritis. It prevents gas, radical damage, treats cough, fights breathing problems, etc. Additionally it has anti-bacterial, anti-viral and anti-fungal properties which make it fight various infections in the body. 		
35	<u>Vincarosea</u>	<u>Sadafully</u>	<u>Apocynaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The vinca alkaloids include at least 86 alkaloids extracted from plants in the genus Vinca. The chemotherapy agent vincristine is extracted from a closely related species, Catharanthusroseus, and is used to treat some leukemias, lymphomas, and childhood cancers, as well as several other types of cancer and some non-cancerous conditions. Vinblastine is a chemical analogue ... 		
36	<u>Ricinuscommunis</u>	<u>Yerand</u>	<u>Euphorbiaceae</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevents Inflammation. The oil of Ricinuscommunis has been used for external application to heal. Treats Joint Pains. Those, Ricinuscommunis oil can be applied to treat joint pains. stretch can 		

	heal.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treats Arthritis. One of the abilities of Ricinus communis is to treat body inflammation. In this case. 		
37	<u>Acacia nilotica</u>	<u>Babul</u>	Fabaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bark and gum of babul tree are useful in several kinds of treatments. A bark of babul tree has cooling effect, it's styptic and has emetic nutritive value as well. Babul tree is a medicinal tree which is found all through sandy and dry parts of India. It is commonly used as a datun for teeth cleaning. 		
38	<u>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</u>	<u>Jaswand</u>	Malvaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ; Hibiscus has been used by different cultures as a remedy for several conditions. Egyptians used hibiscus tea to lower body temperature, treat heart and nerve diseases, and as a diuretic to increase urine production. In Africa, tea was used to treat constipation, cancer, liver disease, and cold symptoms. 		
39	<u>Calotropis procera</u>	<u>Rui</u>	Asclepidaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole plant was used to treat common diseases such as fever, rheumatism, indigestion, cold, eczema, diarrhoea, for the treatment of boils and for the treatment of jaundice. The root was used for the treatment of eczema, leprosy, elephantiasis, asthma, cough, rheumatism and diarrhoea. 		
40	<u>Sida cordifolia L.</u>	<u>Mahabala (sida)</u>	Malvaceae.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Benefits and Medicinal Uses of Bala (Sida cordifolia) for Weight Loss, Hair and Skin ... Batyalaka It is used as analgesic, anti-inflammatory and hypoglycemic agent. Since it is anti-inflammatory, it is used to treat inflammation of wounds. Bala is diuretic and stimulates central nervous system. 		
41	<u>Achyranthes aspera</u>	<u>Aghada</u>	Amaranthaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aghada has diuretic, expectorant and purgative properties. The juice of its leaves is used in fever, cough, diarrhoea, dysentery, dropsy and other diseases. It is used to prepare a special medicine called Kshara, used extensively in surgical procedures to treat fistula, and as oral medicine for obesity, tumors etc. 		
42	<u>Santalum album</u>	<u>Chandan</u>	Santalaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental clarity. One of the primary sandalwood benefits is that it promotes mental clarity when used in aromatherapy or as a fragrance. ... Relaxing and calming. ... 		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural aphrodisiac. ... • Astringent. ... • Anti-viral and antiseptic. ... • Anti-inflammatory. ... • Expectorant. ... • Anti-aging 		
43	<u>Cyperus scariousus</u>	<u>Nagarmotha</u>	Cyperaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional Ayurvedic treatment used for the treatment of psoriasis, hypertension etc. Here, medicated buttermilk is poured over a particular body part for specified amount of time. 		
44	<u>Tectona grandis</u>	<u>Sagwan</u>	Verbenaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaves and barks Snake bite • 		
45	<u>Hibiscus cannabinus</u>	<u>Ambadi</u>	Malvaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hibiscus has been used in folk medicine as a diuretic and mild laxative, as well as in treating cancer and cardiac and nerve diseases. Although information is limited, the potential for hibiscus use in treating hypertension and cancer, as well as for its lipid-lowering and renal effects, are being investigated. 		
46	<u>Phyllanthus emblica</u>	<u>Awala</u>	Phyllanthaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phyllanthus Emblica. Amla is a potent rejuvenator and is useful in stalling degenerative and senescence processes, promoting longevity, enhancing digestion, treating constipation, reducing fever, purifying the blood, reducing cough, alleviating asthma, strengthening the heart, benefiting the eyes, stimulating hair growth, enlivening the body, and enhancing intellect. 		
47	<u>Butea monosperma</u>	<u>Palas</u>	Fabaceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Butea monosperma is a sacred tree, called as a treasurer of the gods. Sacred utensils are made from its wood. The flowers are used as in place of blood in sacrifice rituals to goddess kali. 		
48	<u>Ficus benghalensis</u>	<u>Vad</u>	Moraceae
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various parts of the plant are considered medicinal. The milky juice is externally applied for bruises and as a pain reliever in rheumatism and back pain. It is also used as a remedy for toothache. The leaves are heated and applied as a poultice to abscesses. The bark is astringent, while the seeds have a cooling effect. 		

<u>49</u>	<u>Zizyphusjuzaba</u>	<u>Bor</u>	Rhamnaceae
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relieves Stress And Anxiety. ZizyphusJuzaba has specific anxiolytic properties that help it provide a aids In Good Sleep. • Taking the jujube fruit seed extract would be the best remedy for those who cures Blood-Related Issues. • ZizyphusJuzaba is a good source of potassium and iron, which are Anticancer Properties. • The juice extracted from jujubes has the ability to inhibit the growth 			
<u>50</u>	<u>Psidiumguajava</u>	<u>Jam</u>	Myrtaceae
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PsidiumGuajava (guava tree) is an evergreen tree. It is a shrubby evergreen tree up to 10 meters in height. Leaves and bark of PsidiumGuajava are also used in medicine that helps to treat disorders of the digestive system and menstrual problems. The extract of leaves is anti-bacterial, anti-fungal in nature. 			
<u>51</u>	<u>Ficusracemosa</u>	<u>Umbar</u>	Moraceae
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ficusracemosa Linn. (Moraceae) is a popular medicinal plant in India, which has long been used in Ayurveda, the ancient system of Indian medicine, for various diseases/disorders including diabetes, liver disorders, diarrhea, inflammatory conditions, hemorrhoids, respiratory, and urinary diseases. 			
<u>52</u>	<u>Cynodondactylon</u>	<u>Harari</u>	Poaceae
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A traditional use of Cynodon is for eye disorders and weak vision; the afflicted are advised to walk bare foot on dew drops spread over Cynodon plant each morning. According to Ayurveda , India's traditional pharmacopoeia, Cynodon plant is pungent, bitter, fragrant, heating, appetizer, vulnerary, anthelmintic, antipyretic, alexiteric. 			
<u>53</u>	<u>Pithecellobiumdulce</u>	<u>Vilayatichioncha</u>	Fabaceae
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pithecellobiumdulce has been utilized by antiquated individuals in treating various sorts of ailments due to its restorative properties. The bark and pulp being astringent and haemostatic are used to treat gum ailments, toothache and bleeding. 			
<u>54</u>	<u>Vitexnegundo</u>	<u>Nirgudi</u>	Verbenaceae
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Health benefits and medicinal uses of lagundi include its use in the treatment of variety of health problems like skin problems, respiratory issues, digestive problems, dental or oral problems and so forth. 			
<u>55</u>	<u>Tridaxprocumbens</u>	<u>Kambarmodi</u>	Asteraceae
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tridaxprocumbens is a very promising species that produces secondary metabolites reported to 			

have a variety of medicinal uses including among others, anti-anemic, anti-inflammatory, anti-diabetic .			
56	<u>Allium sativum</u>	<u>Lasun</u>	Liliaceae
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Garlic has a very long folk history of use in a wide range of ailments, particularly ailments such as ringworm, Candida and vaginitis where its fungicidal, antiseptic, tonic and parasiticidal properties have proved of benefit. 			
57	<u>Terminaliabelirica</u>	<u>Behada</u>	Combretaceae
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Terminalia has been evaluated to a limited extent for its cardiovascular properties and for its role in cancer therapy. Hepatoprotective, cardiovascular, antidiabetes, cholesterol-reducing, antimicrobial, and antioxidant effects have been described. 			
58	<u>Momordicacharantia</u>	<u>Karella</u>	Cucurbitaceae
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bitter gourd is rich in nutrients like thiamine, beta-carotene, foliate, riboflavin and minerals like calcium, iron, phosphorus, manganese, potassium, magnesium, zinc and dietary fiber. Regular use of bitter gourd juice boosts body stamina and prevents chronic fatigue. The beta-carotene content in bitter gourd helps in controlling eye disorder. 			
59	<u>Cinamomumchamphora</u>	<u>Kapur</u>	Lauraceae
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is use for topically to relive pain and reducing itching. It has also been used to treat fungal infection of the toenail, warts, cold sores, hemorrhoids and osteoarthritis. Camphore is used topically local blood flow and as a “counterirritant” which reduce pain and swelling by causing irritation. 			
60	<u>Lawsoniainermis</u>	<u>Mehandi</u>	Lythraceae
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is used as coagulant for open wound and poultice to soothe burns and eczema. Fresh leaves may be used as a topical antiseptic for fungal or bacterial skin infection, including ring worm. It is help to improve the hair health. Seed can used for dysentery. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			

CONCLUSION:

The study of the area revealed that the people of the area possessing good knowledge of herbal drugs but as the people are in progressive exposure to modernization their knowledge of traditional use of plants may be lost in due course. So it is important to study and record the uses of plants by the tribes and sub-tribes for future studies. Further such type of studies may provide information to biochemists and pharmacologists in screening and assessing phyto-constituents for the treatment of various diseases.

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Latitude: 21.016278
Longitude: 78.253992
Elevation: 318.94m
Accuracy: 3.6m
Time: 03-08-2019 10:06



Latitude: 21.016262
Longitude: 78.253888
Elevation: 321.94m
Accuracy: 3.3m
Time: 03-08-2019 10:00



Latitude: 21.016234
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Elevation: 315.94m
Accuracy: 3.2m
Time: 03-08-2019 10:08



Latitude: 21.016023
Longitude: 78.253468
Elevation: 317.94m
Accuracy: 3.2m
Time: 03-08-2019 10:12



