



Study of some ethno botanical plants used by traditional healers as remedy to cure gastric- intestinal problems in Gautala sanctuary of Kannad Taluka, district Aurangabad, Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

The present paper deals with study of 12 species of ethno botanical plants which are used by traditional healers for curing gastric intestinal problems. The ethno botanical plant occupies key position amongst the plant wealth as they form main ingredients of drugs formulation amongst tribal population. These plants are utilized on gastric – intestinal problems. The data received from tribal's after discussion and dialogue by frequent visits in the year 2013-14 thus an importance of ethno botanical plants is discussed in this communication.

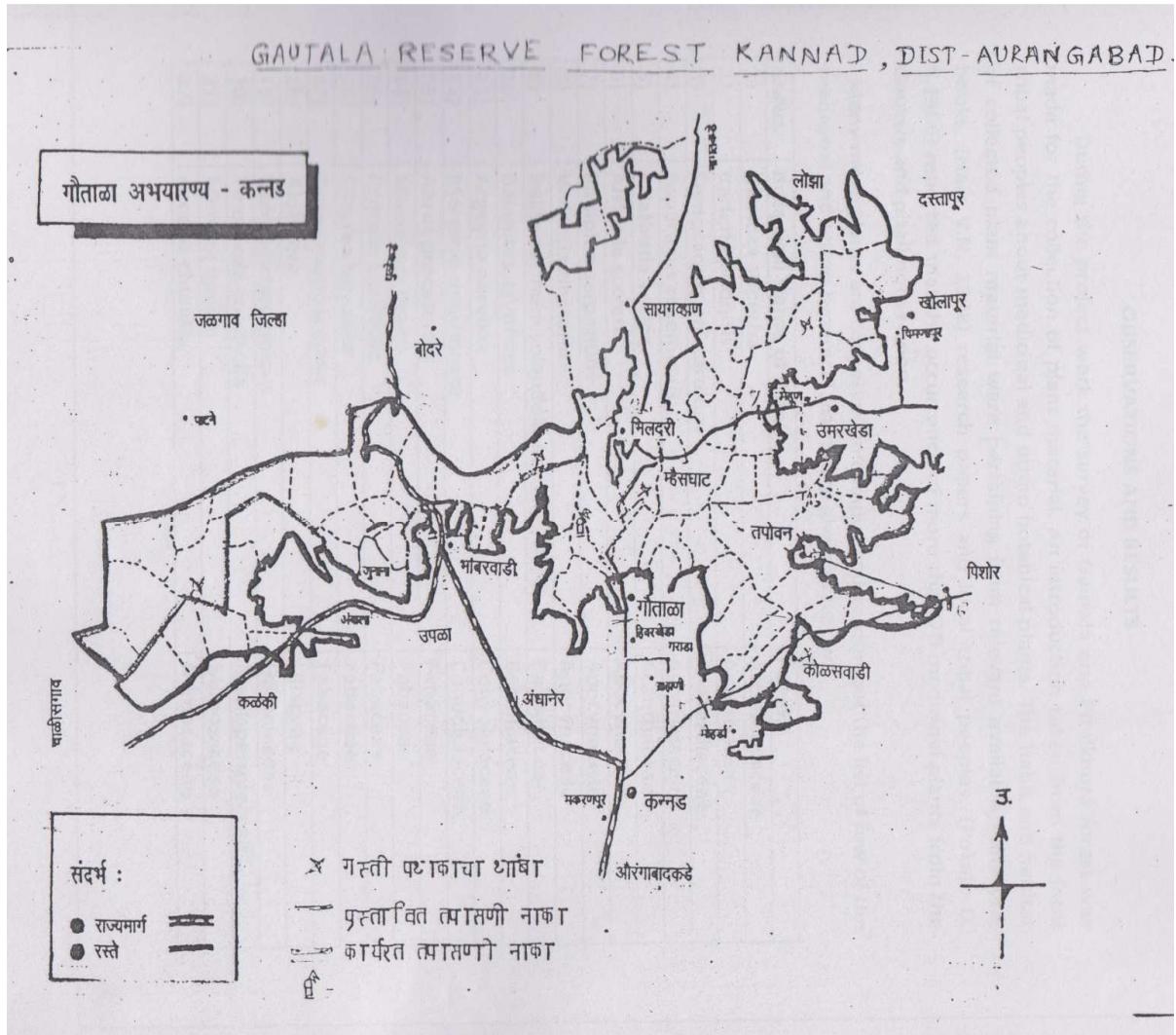
Keywords: Ethno botanical plants, gastric-intestinal problem, Gautala sanctuary, Traditional practitioners, kannad Taluka.

INTRODUCTION

The use of ethno botanical plants and their parts are practiced by the tribal people for their day to day ailments. There are some persons in the tribal village who acquire the knowledge of ethno botanical plants and their uses from their ancestors. They have share their experiences among the people but not documented, hence frequent visits are made in the year 2013-14 of Gautala sanctuary. The tribal population of this region is dominated by Thakar, Bhill and Banjara community.

Gautala sanctuary is situated 8 km away from Kannad Taluka. The sanctuary is famous for woody plants, shrubs, medium sized trees, lianas and climbers etc. It is also famous for pilgrims of Gautam Rushi. The sanctuary spread upon sahyadri hill ranges of Western Ghats. The forest acquires about 260 sq.km. area and located in the boundary of Marathwada and Khandesh. The sanctuary are confined to the Ajanta satmala ranges in Kannad and Sillod taluka. Geographically it is situated 74°-55 ° and 75° -15° east longitude and 20° -15° and 20° -30° north latitude, Naik V.N.,1998.[4] Keeping the above keywords in mind the present investigation is undertake and documented.

Map of study Area



Map of Gautala Reserve Sanctuary, Kannad District Aurangabad

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was carried out in the month of June 2013 To June 2014. A good report was established with tribal's like Thakars and Bhill by giving frequent visits to the tribal area of Gautala sanctuary. The data information of 12 plant species was collected through frequent visits, discussion and observations. These people have more knowledge about use of ethno botanical plants for solving problems on various diseases. Thus some of the plant species are widely utilized by tribal's on gastric-intestinal problems.

ENUMERATIONS: The data collection and knowledge of ethno botanical plants used by tribals like Thakar and Bhill of Gautala sanctuary against the gastric-intestinal problems are enumerated with Botanical names of utilized plant species, their family, common names, plant part used on gastric-intestinal problem and methods of utilization. The collected data were confirmed by pertaining existing literature.



Figure: 1-12 Ethno botanical plants

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The utilization of ethno botanical plant species probably from an ancient period. The most of the medicines prepared by boiling the medicinal plants and administrated by drinking as recorded by Addo-Fordijour et.al. 2008.[1] It was also noted that the medicinal species that have been overexploited due to their relatively higher medicinal importance and same affected plant species were listed in endangered plant.Ghazafar et.al.2010.[3] It is recommended that the botanical collection and documentation of ethno botanical knowledge be carried out before such rich habitats lost due to anthropogenic and other natural causes. The traditional medicine with a mission to collect record and analyze the traditional medicine knowledge from traditional practitioners Correa, 2002[2]. The status of plant by analyzing their knowledge management practices of traditional medicines. Safithasakkir et.al. 2012. [5] The transmission of knowledge to the trainers also remains informal and undocumented as with any

traditional practices as observed by Yiniger et.al. 2008.[6] Thus the present study focused on the utilization of the plant parts to cure the gastric intestinal problems available with the peoples of Gautala sanctuary of Kannad Taluka. Such traditional knowledge was utilized by the tribal's on the treatment of gastric ailment. So there is need to make a systematic documentation of this knowledge of tribal's by using scientific tools before they vanished.

Table: 1 Shows list of ethno botanical plants used to cure gastric-intestinal problem

Sr.No.	Botanical Name of plant	Family	Common Name	Plant Part Used	Gastric – intestinal problem	Methods of Utilization
1	<i>Amarantus viridis L.</i>	Amaranthaceae	Tandulja or	Leaf & roots	Constipation	25gm of root paste + 5gm of leaf paste is taken with pinch of salt & lime juice along with 25gm root powder of Aghada.
2	<i>Achyranthus aspera L.</i>	Amaranthaceae	Aghada	Roots	Diarrohoea	25gm of root made in fine parts & taken with beaten curd 2 times for 4 days.
3	<i>Calatropis procera (Willd)</i>	Asclepiadaceae	Rui or Ruchki	Buds	Dysentery	Crushed buds 2-4 all are taken with a glass of milk 2-4 times in a day for 4 days.
4	<i>Helianthus anus L.</i>	Asteraceae	Surajmukhi	Leaf & seeds	Constipation	The paste of leaves & seeds is taken with lime juice & 2-3 spoons of honey.
5	<i>Bauhinia Variagata Wt.Tarn.</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	Kanchan	Roots	Dysentery	75 gm of root paste given with beaten curd with 2-3 pinch of salt 3 times in a day for 4 days.
6	<i>Terminalia chebula Retz.</i>	Combretaceae	Behada	Fruit	Dysentery	Fruit is fried & 1 fruit is taken with water for 3 days.
7	<i>Euphorbia hirta L.</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Dudhi	Whole plant	Diarrohoea	The whole plant is made into fine paste & 10 gm is taken with beaten curds 2 times a day for 3 days.
8	<i>Emblica officinalis Gaertn.</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Amala or Awala	Root	Diarrohoea	10 gm of root paste given with honey and add pinch of salt 2 times in a day for 3 days.
9	<i>Dalbergia sissoo Roxb.Ex.DC.</i>	Fabaceae	Sisam or	Leaf	Diarrohoea	25 gm of ground leaf paste is given with 2-3 pinch of salt and 1 spoon lime juice and is taken 3 times a day for 3 days.
10	<i>Butea monosperma (Lam) Tanb.</i>	Fabaceae	Palas	Flower and Bark	Diarrohoea	The dried flowers with bark is given in acute care of diarrohoea
11	<i>Ficus benghalensis L. Bar.</i>	Moraceae	Wad	Leaf	Diarrohoea	50 gm of leaves taken with sugar & a glass of milk 2 times in a day for 3 days.
12	<i>Ficus racemosa L. Ben.</i>	Moraceae	Umbar	Inflorescence	Diarrohoea	Inflorescence is boiled and eaten 2 times in a day for 2 days.

CONCLUSION

From the present study it has been concluded that the ethno botanical plants play an important role in medical system in future. Thus such knowledge of tribal's is needed to be documented.

Acknowledgement

The author is very much thankful to the tribal people of Gautala sanctuary of Kannad Taluka, who directly or indirectly helped in collection of valuable information about ethno botanical plants which used against various diseases

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