Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry

Available online at www.phytojournal.com

E-ISSN: 2278-4136
P-ISSN: 2349-8234
JPP 2018; 7(3): 1345-1348
Received: 14-03-2018
Accepted: 18-04-2018

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Ethnobotanical survey of plants on hattibet (Deverjan) district Latur Maharashtra

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Abstract
The present investigation deals with the survey of ethnobotanical plants on Hattibet of Latur District, Maharashtra. Reports from plant informants were obtained during field studies in July 2016 to September 2017. For each plant species recorded the botanical name, local name(s), medicinal uses, as well as plant part (s) used. Traditional medicine and ethnobotanical information plays an important role in scientific research, particularly when the literature of field work data has been properly evaluated. There is no documentation of the ethnobotanical knowledge of hattibet. It is thus important to document the medical heritage of a changing culture before it is lost entirely to future generation. There are 46 No. of plants species belonging to 30 no. of families are used medically by the rural people of villages around hattibet.

Keywords: ethnomedicine, hattibet, deverjan, Latur district, tribes

Introduction
Since the beginning of civilization, people have used plants as medicine. Also, plants continue to be a major source of medicines, as they have been throughout human history. It has been said that between 35 000 and 70 000 species of plants have been used at one time or another for medicinal purposes [1]. Medicinal plants thus play a vital role in the maintenance of human health throughout the world and notably in the tropics. Interestingly, many of today's drugs have been derived from plant sources.

Traditional medicine is a significant element in the cultural patrimony and is an important part of the rural people. It is of critical importance in poor communities, where even relatively cheap western medicines remain prohibitively expensive. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that up to 80% of the world's people rely on plants for their primary health care, since western pharmaceuticals are often expensive, inaccessible or unsuitable [2]. Now days medicinal plants being the effective source of medicines either it can be modern or traditional medicines. The WHO had the remark that traditional medicines are safe treatment of infection diseases from microbes as well as non-microbial origin. The most of antibiotics do not have capacity to treat diseases because of drug resistance capacity of pathogens. The use of herbal treatment is one of the best ways to treat diseases caused of drug –resistance bacterial species. Most of the industries are involved in the production of list of antibiotics from several years, but in most of cases, the bacterial cultures showing resistance against medicines. According to WHO, the best source of medicines are medicinal plants and evaluated, so there is need to study the plants and evaluated, structural and functional properties as well as he various activities of each part of the plant. Medicinal plants in India were considered by several researchers to be an important component of natural wealth of the country. Most of tropical rainforest acts as a reservoir of phytomedicines and most of the plants contain the substances that can be used for therapeutic purposes. These plants medicines have been used traditionally because they are natural, cheap, easily available and environmental friendly.

Objectives of the study
Objective of the study is to document the indigenous plants of Hattibet in Latur district and their economic importance. As the wealth of knowledge is depleting through generations, it was necessary to compile the data and create awareness among the other tribes residing in the area. Studies on the knowledge and use of natural resources by local populations may contribute to findings economic alternatives for these populations, especially in terms of the use of plants for treating health problems. In this research, the ethno botany of the medicinal plants was studied, in order to identify the plant species used for reproductive healthcare and provide baseline information for future pharmacological studies. Furthermore, this research aimed at promoting the conservation of medicinal plants as well as the traditional knowledge associated with them, so that long-term biodiversity values would not be lost.

This research therefore, specifically for:

- Determined the ethno botany of plants for the treatment of various diseases;
- Determined which plant part mostly used in medicine;
- Classification of the present plant species into their respective families;

This paper will provide a strong base for the uses of plants for medicinal purposes.

Methodology

Study site

The survey was carried out on Hattibet (Deverjan) of Latur district in month of august to October (2016). Samples of plants were collected and transported to Dayanand science college, Barshi Road, Latur For identification.

Hattibet-Deverjan

This is a beautiful place near udgir in the Latur district in south-eastern part of the Maharashtra state. On a small hill is the samadhi of gangaram maharaj. The place is also famous for Cave carving. The has given birth to several freedom fighters who lost their lives in Hyderabad freedom struggle. The place Hattibet is also famous for producing the rare species of medicinal plants, the plants grows in the months of july to october. Most of the people from villages and also from other states visits this place for this place in search of various plants. But no document is available so far on ethnobotanical survey of plants on hattibet.

With the main interest of collecting information related to traditional medicines used in the management of various diseases the indigenous people residing in the study area were surveyed. Traditional healers who have sound knowledge of plants in medicine were consulted in august to October 2016. The ethno medicinal data were collected by using questionnaire after gathering with local people, experienced aged rural folk, traditional medical practitioner, local herbal drug sellers and the information collected from available literature [3].

Table 1

S. No	Botanical name of plant	family	Common name	Plant part	Use
1.	Acasia Arabica Wild	leguminaceae	Babulla, babul, gum, kikar, barbura, black babool	bark	With honey is used for conjunctivitis and ulcer
2.	Aconitum Napellus	ranunculaceae	vachnaag	root	Fever, joint pain
3.	Adhatoda Vasica	acanthaeae	Adusa, arusa, aruha, basak, simhi, simhika	leaf	Ground wiyth the folwers of hibiscus rosa sinensis and taken orally to treat asthma
4.	Asparagus Abscendens	liliaceae	Musalisafed, satawar	rhizome	Fine powder cooked in milk is given along with ghee, rock candy,cardamum, almond, cloves and tevak mhas a sex tonic, in burning sensation
5.	Asparagus Officinalis Linn	liliaceae	Satawari, hillua	Young shoots	Diuretic, emmenagogue and aphrodisiac
6.	Azadirachta Indica	meliaceae	kadunimb	Bark, leaf, young twigs	Tonic antipirodic, fever, skin diseases, rheumatism
7.	Baliospermum Montanum	euphonbiaceae	Danti, dantika, rachani, vishodhini,	Seeds, roots	Purgative, anthelmintic, diuretic, skin diseases, piles, wounds

8.	Aegle Marmelos, Morrea	rutaceae	bel	Fruits, leaves	Used in dysentry, diarrhoea, piles brain tonic, cure fever
9.	Bryophyllum Calycinum	crassulaceae	Sandan wood	leaves	Treat hypertension, used in kidney stone.
10.	Butea Parviflora	fabaceae	Coconut	Whole plant	astringent.,antidiarrheal,antidysentric
11.	Caeasalpinia Pulcherrima	Caesalpinaceae	Pomegranate	seed	Decoction for pain in gum
12.	Caesalpinia Bonducella	Fabaceae	sagargota	seed	Antimicrobial,anti-inflamatory
13.	Mentha Arvensis L	Labiatae	Podina	Root, leaves bark	Stomachic, carminative anthelmintic, Diuretics cure indigestion, constipation.
14.	Clerodendron Serratum	Verbinaceae	Baharangi,kasaghni,vatari	Leaf, whole plant	With water to treat fever
15.	Curcuma Aromatica	Zingiberaceae	Vanaharidra, Sholika, Jangli Haldi	rhizomae	Flavouring curries,anti-inflammatory
16.	Cuscuta Reflexa	Convolvulaceae	Akasbel,amarvel	Whole plant	Prevent premature hair fall,dandruff
17.	Acacia Chundra Wild	Mimosaceae	Khair	leaf	For dysentry.
18.	Dathura Stramonium	Solanaceae	Unmattha,dhutra	fruits	Skin disorder,ulcer,worms, antidote
19.	Allium Sativum L	Liliaceae	lahsun	bulbs	Lxative, strength promoter, carminative, cures cough.
20.	Ficus Religiosa	moraceae	Pipal,ashwath, peepal	fruits	Leucorrhea,dysmenrrhea
21.	Ficus Religiosa	Moraceae	Pipal,ashwath	leaf	Relief from body pain
22	Ficus Bengahalensis	Moraceae	Banyan tree, vad	Leaf	Strengthen your teeth and gums by brushing with them. Used to treat skin diseases.
23.	Ficus Rumphi	moraceae	Asht,ashta,pair,payar	Stem latex	Heel cracks
24.	Ficus Racemosa L	moraceae	umber	Fruit, gum	Reduce acidity.
25.	Lagenaria Sciceraria Standal	cucurbetaceae	Dudhi-bhopla	Fruits, leaves	In cattle, during constipatio n used in mouth diseases.
26.	*Argemone Mexicana* L	Papaveraceae	Barband, pila datura	Leaves, root seed, stem	Skin diseases, indigestion,anti-diarrhea,antiseptic, antinflammatory.
27.	Gymnema Sylvestre	Asclepiadaceae	Mesasrngi,gurmar booti	Leaf,root	Powder is mixed with cow's milk to treat diabetes,in snake bite
28.	Hemidesmus Indicus	Apocyanaceae	Sariva,anantmul,	root	Used to check diarrhoea along with fennel and jaggery
29.	Mangifera Indica	anacardiaceae	Aumba,am,nango	Latex from leaf and stem bark	Heel cracks
30.	Ocimum Basilum	lamiliaceae	Sweet basil,kali tulsi	leaves	With onion bulbs used to treat cough
31.	Tamarindus Indica L	Fabaceae	Emli	Leaves, fruit	Laxative, relive gastric pain, hair to nic, cure acne, inflammmation and blood disorders.
32.	Trigonella Foenum Gracum L	Fabaceae	Methi	Leaves seed.	Ahrosidiac, stomachic, carminative, pigmentation. Skin diseases.
33.	Ocimum Gratissimum	Lamiaceae	Ramtulsi,shrubby basil	leaf	With lemon in dysentry
34.	Tribulus Terrestris	Zygophyllaceae	Gokhru,gokantaka,gokshura	Fruit, root	To prevent white discharge in women with boiled raw rice
35.	Vitex Negundo	Verbinaceae	Nirgundi, sambhalu	leaves	Relief from cough,fever,cold
36.	*Zingiber Officinale*	Zingiberaceae	Zinger, Adrak sunth, Aale.	Rhizome	Cold, cough, asthma, stimulant, rheumatism, piles, hepatitis, liver diseases, obesity, typhoid fever, malaria, digestive disorders
37.	Centella Asiatica	apiaceae	Mandukaparni,brahmi	leaves	On open spres,hair growth
38.	*Carica Papaya*	Caricaceae	papaya	Leaves, fruits, seeds	to cure malaria; gonorrhoea, syphilis, amoebic dysentery, diabetes,
39	Coriandrum Sativum Linn.	umbeliferae	Dhaniya	Leaves, seeds	Carminative, stomachic, used in conjunctivitis, used to check blood in

					stools.
40.	Punica Granatum, L	punicaceae	Anaar	Fruits, Leaves	As an anthelmintic. Improves memory, brain, strength, cure fever and heart diseases.
41.	Ricinus Communis L.	Euphorbiaceae	Arandi	Seed	Used as carminative, purgative, aphrosidiac, in urinary disorders.
42.	*Ziziphus Jujuba Lamk*	Rhamnaceae	Ber	Leaf	Used in diarrhea, fever, blood purifier,
43.	*Ziziphus Rugosa Lamk*	Rhamnaceae	Bor	Leaf	Used during loose motions.
44.	*Citrus Limonis*	Rutaceae	Lemon, Citrus	Fruits	Carminative, stimulant.
45	*Vitex negundo Linn*	Verbenaceae	Nirgundi.	leaves	Anti-inflammatory, astringent, leprosy, skin diseases.

Conclusion

Traditional medicinal plants available on hattibet can be used as major source of ayurvadic drugs in curing a number of diseases. A herbal prices for common man, they are time tested and considered safer than modern synthetic drugs. Hence diseases like snake bite, blood purifier, dysentery, paralysis, jaundice, laxative, hepatic protective, brain tonic, piles, malarial fever, leprosy, scorpion sting, chronic skin diseases, worms, dandruff, and many more can be effectively cured with medicinal plants. In present research records 45 local medicinally important plants collected and their medicinal information documented by traditional medical practioners, folk peoples and available literature, medicinally rich plants are present on hattibet and there is urgent need to conserve. The Ethno medicinal plants are very important for tribal communities. It was found that men as well as women of these tribes are well experienced and have tremendous knowledge in utilizing plants for various ailments and diseases. The scientific validation of these remedies may help in discovering new drugs from the plant species. There is urgent need to document the knowledge related to these plants. The results of survey were presented in table no.1. The present study comprises of 45 no. of plants belonging to 30 families of 20 genera. The study conclused that the role of herbal medicines for the treatment of various diseases and disorders among the people is crucial. They use many different plants, weeds, seeds, bark in their traditional treatment. Beyond the documented plants these people use several other plants fot non medicinal purposes. In the studied area many people still have faith in the herbal remedy which plays an important role in the life of these communities.

Acknowledgement

Authors are grateful to the tribes for sharing the valuable information for their response and participation in the survey. Authors are also thankful to the local people of the study area who have provided valuable information about the uses of plants and help in the collection of information.

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