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Role of Ethnobotany in Medicinal Plants Conservatio

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Abstract

Research paper deals with the role of ethnobotany in medicinal plants conservation. Ethnobotany deals with the relationship between medicinal plants and animals. Tribal's use medicinal plants for curing various diseases in human beings and animals also. It's a traditional method for the treatment of diseases. Unani, Siddha, Ayurvedas are the main streams for this. The focus of Ethnobotany is on how plants have been or are used for food, medicine, cosmetics, dyeing and textiles, for building tools currency, clothing and social life. Ethnobotany is multidisciplinary which gives the ethno botanist more insight into the management of tropical forest reserve in a period of tremendous environmental stress. Hakim,Vaidya utilise plant wealth without any adverse future effects. Hence it will be finished within few years. Some species of medicinal plants are becoming endanger for ex. *Helicterus isora*. *Wrightea tinctoria*, *Abrus precatorius*. Hence investigator focus on, how to save these medicinal plants. Due to non availability of clinical facility in this residential area, some Hakims Vaidyas, those who know correct knowledge as per their ancient about use of herbal drugs for the treatment of diseases also exist in this area. Such Hakims, Vaidyas use medicinal plants for the treatment of variety of diseases of human beings and animals also. In this region forest area is more which consisting of different species of medicinal plants. Plant wealth is a beauty of this region. But the tribals,

Keywords: Hakim, Vaidya, Disease, Tribals, Investigator, etc.

Introduction

There is no educational awareness in the peoples from this area. For their living livelihood, they do the farming, grazing of cattle's, goats and some people collect natural resources from forest like gum, fruits, leaves and flowers and sold in market. For this work all family members like male, female and children also participated. This research deals with the conservation of medicinal plants through the survey of traditional methods used by Hakim, Vaidyas. The investigator visited several villages in Aundha Tahasil. Aundha Nagnath is a holy place in the 8th Jyotirlinga the ancient temple Lord Shiva. Hence, no pilgrims visited this holy place. The aim of the investigator is to explore the importance of herbal medicines in this region to tourists and maintain the relationship, which is geographically covered by forest and some societies live as a Wadi, Tanda to nearby forest.

Objectives:

1. To study endangered medicinal plants.
2. To create awareness about medicinal plants in the minds of tribal's. Importance of medicinal plants in this region.
3. To aware the tribal's about conservation of medicinal plants.
4. To know the no of rare medicinal plants.

Material and Method:

Documentation of traditional knowledge, particularly medicinal plants has provided many important drugs (Pushpagandhan and Kumar 2005).The ethno medicinal studies are the basic step in bioprospecting processes (Krushnamurthy 2004). The Maharashtra state is a tribal area where no ethnic group reside. Some of these are called as Pardhi, Gondh, Bhill, Korku, Pradhan and Madia. In Hingoli district specially in Aundha Andh, Laman jamat is located. These groups have their own traditional medicinal knowledge. The plants were botanically identified according to the available literature (V.N.Naik 2006, Almieda 2003). Collection of medicinal plant species at different stages of the life cycle in different seasons for taxonomic studies and preparation of standard herbarium sheets for further research. These herbarium sheets were deposited in herbarium cabinets in the Department of Botany, Nagnath Arts, Commerce and Science College, Aundha Nagnath Dist- Hingoli. At the same time the part which is applicable is stored in the dry form. Documentation of the collected data, analysis of the results and publication of research work in the local news paper articles in local languages and in scientific wording in book form.

Conduction of awareness programmes in this area for the peoples and to educate them for the sustainable use of medicinal plants, cultivation of plants. Avoiding the destruction of plants in this area. Special attention should be paid to the conservation of these rare and endangered medicinal plants.

Result and Discussion:

For this activity investigator communicate between villagers, tribals, Hakims, Vaidyas and involve them fully in plant saving activity. It is necessary to convince them, how these plants are valuable for this region, nation than our basic needs for next generation. These people celebrate different festivals related to plants for ex pay homage to plants like Umbar, Pimpal, Apta, Bel, Vad. Hence it is concluded that through these festivals, they have affinity about these plants. This research can made interactions between Hakim, Vaidya, Tribals and collect information about medicinal plants. Thus data collection helps for conservation of plants.

Interactions with Medicine Men-Hakim, Vaidyas:

When PI had visited to the Anjanwada village to the local hakim or vaidya Ganesh Sadashiv Choure, he told about medicinal plant '*Cleome viscosa* – L ' as applied on 'Toothache' (Leaf Ball). When we asked about this medicine to his patient Mrs. Lata Vishwanath Pole, he replied that she got relief from toothache within three days and told him to avoid tea during treatment. When I visited Berula (Jawla Bazar) to Local Hakim Chavan , he told us how to cure jaundice with a mixture of castor leaf, jawar and Lahsun engulf with cow's milk for 14 days by avoiding tea and milky substances, and that the patient should have a light meal. The patient in the Jaundice Miss. Sharada Pawar (9 years old), when we asked her parents about this medicine, said that it is so useful to their child that she cures Jaundice in 14 days without any sideeffects. When I visited Borja to Local Hakim Raju Pandurang Vankhede, also known as Sakharbaba in town, he told us about the plant Gunj (*Abrus precatorious* L). These leaves are useful for the treatment of thyroid diseases. Their seed and root powders are useful for increasing energy and are useful to the reproductive system without any sideeffects. The patient was told that, during the period of treatment. Jawar Bhakar should eat. He also told about the plant Sadaphuli and the useful part of that plant is the flower is that daily eating of eight flowers of Sadaphuli for 14 days Sugar can be controlled and, after some time, sugar will be controlled, but everyone cannot use it because these flowers are bitter. However, the sideeffect of this flower is that its higher content causes unconsciousness.

He also told us about the plant *Azadirachta indica* A. Jus. Which has antibacterial properties, kills the worms in our stomach, purifies the blood, decreases cholesterol levels, maintains body temperature at 37°C, and also has antifungal properties. He also spoke about the disease Mulvyad(piles) which is five lemons, and one glass of cow's milk is required. First, we want to drink a glass of cow milk, after which we want to drink the juice of the five lemons. After this treatment, the patient did not eat for two hours, and this treatment lasted for 3 days. After meeting the patient Ganesh Yadav, we concludes that this treatment is useful. He also told us about the disease Asthma, that *Calotropis procera* R.Br.(Ruchki). Flower is a useful part of asthma, and half a kilogram of flower should be dried in the sun, and we want to make a powder of that dried flower and one smallest tea spoon should be drink with honey. However the flower should be taken carefully because a high dose causes vomiting and unconsciousness. He told about the tree *Ficus racemosa* L. (Umbar) which occurs easily, that the fruit of this tree can increase our immunity without any sideeffects. Anyone can eat these fruits and tell about the plant *Barleria prionitis* L (Katekoranti), which reduces mouth inflammation. Leaf is a useful part of this inflammation; first, we want to eat the leaf and juice of leaf will do the work, but water should be consumed half an hour after this treatment. He also described the plant *Bryophyllum calycinum* L (Panphuti), which occurs anywhere easily in any season. The leaves of Panphuti are useful for treating kidney stones.

For this, in the early morning, we wanted to eat 8-10 leaves of this plant, and Mr. Suresh Chatte had used this; after one month his 12mm kidney stone dissolved. There are no sideeffects of this plant, and its daily use should be useful for the body. For Scorpio bite, the application of paste of *Cassia tora* L (Tarota) + Lahsun + Sugar + Lime (Choon) on bite after 10-15 min the patient should receive relief. If there is a decrease in the platelet count, the plant *Tinospora cordifolia* (Gulvel) and the family Menispermaceae. Horse gram (phutane) one glass juice should be taken for 15 days, there is an increase in the number of platelets. For children, there should be only two table spoon juices. There were no sideeffects associated with this treatment. The plant or vegetable *Casera elliptica* Wild (Chili) is useful for maintaining the body temperature. The patient with heat induce aliment should eat the vegetable. Daily consumption of this vegetable is useful. For Jaundice , the juice of Bahava (*Cassia fistula*) bark should be taken with water. This should be considered forever. For white flow, the application of *Indigofera glardalo* Wend (diwali) and salt is useful for two days. This method is generally used by farmers. Due to the difference in local languages and authentic universal information, there is some confusion in this project. We attempted to overcome this confusion and objectives are, to collect the data. To study the morphological characteristics of medicinal plants. To collect the 'vaidya, hakims' data in their local language and convert it into a universal authentic language, as well as study patient history.

Conclusion:

The relationship between medicinal plants and medicine men is so important that it maintains the status of state. Medicinal plants and their traditional uses by the medicine men - tribal's, Hakims is surveyed but medicinal properties of plants is being list studied hence it is the priority of research. As a result of this research, we can maintain the state economy with other countries. Plant wealth is an asset for the economy and interrelation. It provides exports, import businesses, and currency increases.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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