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Significance of indigenous medicinal plants and their utilisation

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Abstract:-

The present investigation includes underground parts (tubers, roots, rhizome and corm) of ten indigenous ethno-medicinal plants were utilized for management of pathogenic diseases and ailments of the common peoples which caused by pathogenic microbes.

Underground parts of the ethno-medicinal plants were collected fromKinwat forest which were *Amorphophalluscampanulatus, A. sylvaticus, Corollocarpusepigaeus, Habenariagrandifloriformis* and root of *Asparagus racemosus, Celosia aregentea, Cryptolepisbuchnanii, Leeamacrophilla, Radermacheraxylocarpa, Curcuma pseudomonatana*and their significant ethno-medicinal knowledge was gathered during the field exploration trips with various tribal Vaidus, Janta,Healers and Practitioners as well as Elderly people in and around the Kinwat habitats and the results were recorded.

Introdution:-

Plants have been used in all the traditional Indian medicine from the time immemorial particularly in folk medicine and house hold remedies. As per literature it is estimated that more than 80% of the world's population relies on traditional medicinal practices for primary health care. About over 75% of the world population is depending on traditional health practitioners medicines for their primary needs. India represented by rich traditional practices.

India has a rich and varied heritage of biodiversity encompassing a wide spectrum of habitat from tropical rain forest to alpine vegetation and from temperate forest to coastal wetlands. India is having all kinds of climates found in the world. The process of extinction of biological species is very fast in recent years due to various activities of human beings and impacts caused by them. Several species becoming extinct every year, major threats to the plants diversity due to increasing human population, over exploitation over consumption of forest products, de-forestation, habitat destruction, urbanization, industrialization, tourism and illegal trades also other projects lead to environmental pollution.

Considering the importance of bio-utility, biodiversity and ethno-medicinal values for human welfare, it is an urgent need to investigate and protect socially important plants for future generation.

In India during last two decades ethno-botanical studies with a good scientific base have been appeared (Jain 1968, and Kirtikar and Basu 1935,Jain 1987, Nadkarni 1995, Chavan 2002). These plant based traditional knowledge came down through folk-lore has becomes and recognized tool for new sources of drugs and neutraceuticals. Theseten medicinalplants were collected from Kinwat forest. The Kinwat forest which is huge wealth of medicinal plants with valleys, mountain and which is reserved by Government of Maharashtra.

The aim behind this work is to focus in curing the different human ailments and objective of this work to motivate the farmers, ethno-botanists, pharmacists, pharmaceutical companies not only for their utilization but also conservation, protection, preservation and for further critical investigation of their ethno-medicinal significance. Therefore, these medicinal plants and their undergroundsparts were collected from Kinwat forest and worked out on the given line.

Materials and method:-

The tribes in the Kinwatarea having fragmentary ethno-medicinal knowledge which might have came from their ancestors and the same is being carried by generation to generation.

This type of forest in the study area is dry deciduous (Naik 1979, Wadood Khan 1985, Naik 1998 and S. R. Shinde 2008). The collected medicinal plants and their parts by exploration trip by visiting to different forest alongwith local ethno-medicinal practitioners and after knowledge regarding the anti pathogenic were gathered from various vaidus, Janta and local practioners through formal interviews according to the method of Jain (1987) during the forest exploration in Kinwat forest, collected information was systematically documented.

Experimental results:

During present ethno-botanical survey ten interesting ethno-medicinal plants species belonging to different nine genera and nine families of angiosperm are recorded from Kinwat forest.Their Botanical name, family, vernacular name and their parts used were given systematically and ethno-medicinal properties of the plants are listed accordingly and their uses were found varied according to the plant parts.

Tables:-

Botanical name: *Amorphophalluscampanulatus* ***Vernacular name:*** *Surkand* ***Family:*** *Araceae*
In human being the small tablets of tuber are given to the patients who suffering from piles. The results are found to be good. The tuber is useful phylariasis. It also apply on swelling of joints. The rubber is a good apetiser and act as digestive. It is good liver stimulant and carmicide. It is useful in stomach ache, piles and kill to helminthes and in hepatospleenomegalis. Boiled tubers are directly eaten.
Botanical name: *Amorphophallussylvaticus* ***Vernacular name:*** *Janglisuran* ***Family:*** *Araceae*

Prepared tablets of corm used to relief the painful piles as well as to stomach pain. Corm is used in crushed alongwith curd given to stomach problem. Paste of corm applied on inflammation of ear. It is well known aphrodisiac. A sex tonic 'madanmast' prepared from corm of this plant and useful for entire digestive system.
Botanical name: *Corollocarpusepigaeus* ***Vernacular name:*** *Mirchikand* ***Family*** *Cucurbitaceae*
The tubers are used as medicine in snake bite. Tubers eaten by snake bitten person. Poison of Snake remove through vomiting, results found to be good. The tuber is good tonic. It is used against syphilitic and venereal complaints. It is useful in rheumatism and dysentery. Paste of the tuber is applied to a poisonous bite in order to remove the poison. Root powder mixed with butter used as an antidote in snake bite.
Botanical name: *Habenariagrandifloriformis* ***Vernacular name:*** *Tinpani* ***Family*** *Orchidaceae*
The consumption of tubers increase the body strength and keep joyful with energetic.
Botanical name: *Asparagusracemosus* ***Vernacular name:*** *Sasarmuli/Shatavari* ***Family:*** *Liliaceae*
Roots are used for production and secretion of milk in delivered women. It is helpful in production of sperms in human being, tonic and pain killer as well as stimulant for nervous system. It is antacid, used in heart troubles, to decrease swelling, blood purification and induce smooth circulation of blood, It also regulates the functions of digestive system. The root is used in the treatment ofrheumatisationalso in hemophilic disorders, diarrhea and in habitual abortions.
Botanical name: *Celosiaaregentea* ***Vernacular name:*** *Kurdu* ***Family:*** *Amaranthaceae*
Fresh juice of the root used two times in a day for three days, minimize the body heat and have charismatic effect. Root decoction is effective in kidney stone. It is also useful against in urinary tract infections. It is used as aphrodisiac and for blood diseases in human being. It is useful in dysuria, as an anti-psychiatric and aphrodisiac.
Botanical name: *Cryptolepisbuchnanii* ***Vernacular name:*** *Khandvel,Kachpani* ***Family:*** *Periplocaceae*
Roots are used in Ayurvedic medicine as in diphtheria and an antidote on snake bite. Latex and bark is also used as medicine in Ayurveda. It is also used as tonic and blood purifier
Botanical name: *Leeamacrophylla* ***Vernacular name:*** *Chotasag, Zudpya sag* ***Family:*** *Leeaceae*

The juice of the root is used as medicine for blood purification. Juice of the fresh root given to the patient one time in a day for three days early in the morning found to be effective. Roots are used in snake bite. Roots are used against in ring worms, ulcers, sores guinea worm and as analgesic antiviral, anticancer, vermicide.Paste used to stop bleeding.
Botanical name: *Radermacheraxylocarpa* ***Vernacular name:*** *Tagar-Vagar* ***Family:*** *Bignoniaceae*
The root mostly it is used in psychiatric complaints. The roots paste given to the patient once in a day for seven days early in the morning with cow milk or water. It is found to relieve from psychiatric problems. Roots aredermo-therapeutic.
Botanical name: *Curcumapseudomonatana* ***Vernacular name:*** *Ranhalad* ***Family:*** *Zinziberaceae*
The rhizome is used as medicine in hepatitis. The paste of rhizome given to the patient with cow milk three times in a day, for three days found to be cured the hepatitis. The rhizome is useful in skin bite, rheumatic pains, acidity and respiratory tract infection. It is alsoused as tonic. It acts as carminative. It applies on sprains. Roots are energetic and digestive and it purify the blood. The root and stem used in small pox.

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