

Some Plants Used for The Treatment of Eye and Earache From Forest Areas of Jhalod Taluka, Dahod District, Gujarat, India

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ABSTRACT

The present paper focused on the use of several medicinal plants for the treatment of eye and ear problems of local tribes from various forest areas of jhalod in dahod district Central Gujarat state. In view of the importance of traditional medicine which provides health services to 75-80% of the world population, increased demand of herbal drugs by the pharmaceuticals and depleting natural plant resources, it is high time to document the medicinal utility of less known plants available in remote areas of our country. Tribal People of machhaar, sangoda, baria, ninama, vasaiya, vasava, parmar, chauhan, etc. Communities who are utilizing the wild angiospermic plants for the treatment of various type of fever and headache from the research areas. Mostly the tribes are living in remote forest areas and in the case of emergency, they go to the primary health care centers, otherwise they prefer to take medicines from their 'bhagat', 'badava', and 'bhuwas', (healers) who knows plant uses very well. Various sub-tribes of adivasi bhil community inhabiting in the forest areas of jhalod taluka dahod district in Central Gujarat. Present study revealed that 14 plant species of angiosperms. During this study a number of group discussions with healers were also conducted during the period of investigation. Different plant parts utilized for medicinal purpose of all the plant species used in fever and headache. Such species are documented here with their botanical names, local names, family name, and mode of administration and name of informant which are arranged alphabetically.

Keywords: Ethnobotany, Ethnomedicine, Eye And Earache, Traditional Uses, Tribal.

I. INTRODUCTION

Human beings have been using plants for a long time and research workers are constantly bringing to light additional information on the relationship between plants and man. The subject of man, plants and his environment is Ethnobotany. The field approach of the study of ethnobotany plays vital role because of the opportunity of direct contact that can be established with the authentic information on the use of plants, both wild and cultivated from the people. From history and as presently practiced in the remote parts of every area of the world, the people depend on the plants around them and through this; they acquire knowledge of economic and medicinal properties of

many plants by trial and error. Ethnic people have deep belief in the traditional system of medicine for remedies and rely exclusively on their own herbal cures. In the same vein, traditional agriculture plays a crucial role in the life of people, who depend mostly on surrounding plant communities for their day to day needs. Over the centuries, the people living close to the forest have experimented and made use of several plants. Importance of traditional and folk medicine in the treatment of various human ailments is well recognized amongst these people. Modern knowledge in biotechnology can use these biological assets of the ethnic gains for better health and nutrition and for sustainable development of human society.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the present study, the medicinal properties and uses of some selected plants of Jhalod taluka, dahod District, Gujarat are documented. Altogether 13 plant species are reported. The information collected was compared with published literature. Information about medicinal uses and properties was gathered from old and knowledgeable people of the surrounding areas of Jhalod taluka, dahod District. The species names covered in this poster are arranged in alphabetical order while valid scientific names are followed by family and local names.

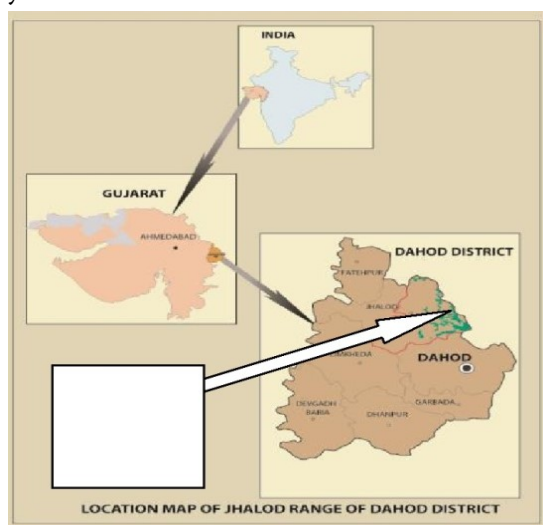


Figure 1

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Botanical name: *Cissus quadrangulare* L. Mant.

Local name: Hadsakal

Family: Vitaceae

Useful part: Leaf, Stem

Mode of administration and uses:

➤ One to two drops of the leaf juice is used to relief from earache. (Damor Parsingbhai Manajibhai(48))

2. Botanical name: *Cardiospermum halicacabum* L.

Local name: Karodio

Family: Sapindaceae

Useful part: stem leaf

Mode of administration and uses:

➤ 1-2 drops of the plant juice is dropped in ear to relief earache. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

3. Botanical name: *Mangifera indica* L.

Local name: Keri

Family: Anacardiaceae

Useful part: All parts of tree

Mode of administration and uses:

➤ Leaf extract from 2-3 leaves is dropped in ear to cure earache. (Vasaiya Keshu Dita 53)

4. Botanical name: *Clitoria ternatea* L.

Local name: Garni

Family: Fabaceae

Useful part: Leaf, Seed

Mode of administration and uses:

➤ 1-2 drops of leaf juice is dropped in ear to relief from earache. (Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

5. Botanical name: *Echinops echinatus* Roxb.

Local name: Shulio

Family: Asteraceae

Useful part: Root, Leaf

Mode of administration and uses:

➤ 1-2 drops of leaf juice is dropped in ear to care earache. (Ravat Jashubhai Ram shig 58)

6. Botanical name: *Tagetes patula* L.

Local name: Gulgoto

Family: Asteraceae

Useful part: Flower

Mode of administration and uses:

➤ Two drops of flower juice is used to treat in earache and to cure pus in ear. (Vadi Jashavant Parshottam 51).

7. Botanical name: *Salvadora persica* Garc.

Local name: Piludi, Vakhdo

Family: Salvadoraceae

Useful part: Stem

Mode of administration and uses:

- Twig is used as a toothbrush. (Bariya Gunvant Khema 43)
- 2 to 3 drop of leaf extract is used to cure earache. (Vasaiya Gaman Guruji 74)

8. Botanical Name: Ocimum basilicum L.

Local name: Damro

Family: Lamiaceae

Mode of administration and uses:

- 2 to 3 drop of leaf extract is used to treat earache. (Pavdi Dangi Manshig Ratnabhai 64)

9. Botanical name: Allium sativum L

Local name: Lasan

Family: Liliaceae

Useful part: leaf bulb

Mode of administration and uses:

bulb is boiled in sarso oil, filtered it, two drops of filtrate is used to cure earache

11. Botanical name: Leptadenia reticulata (Refz) wt. & Arn.

Local name: - Kharkhodi Kadvi Dodi

Family: Asclepiadiaceae

Useful part: Leaf, Stem

Mode of administration and uses:

- One cup leaf juice is regularly given for good eye sight. (Kadakiya Koya 89)

12. Botanical name: Cocculus hirsutus L. Diels in Pfreich.

Local name: Vevdi

Family: Menispermaceae

Useful part: Leaf

Mode of administration and uses:

- Crushed leaf paste kept on eye for relieve heat effect of sunstroke. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58 .)

13. Botanical name: Sida cordifolia L.

Local name: Maha Bala

Family: Malvaceae

Useful part: Leaf

Mode of administration and uses:

- Crushed leaf pulp is applied on close eyes to remove extra clotting blood. (Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

14. Botanical name: Abrus precatorius L.

Local name: Chanothi

Family: Fabaceae

Useful part: leaf, fruits, root

Mode of administration and uses:

1-2 drops of fresh leaf juice is dropped into the eye to cure cataract. (Vasaiya Dita Virajibhai 66 ., Sangada Gajsing Kalji 58)

15. Botanical name:

Local name: Kakadi

Family: Cucurbitaceae

Useful part: fruit

Mode of administration and uses:

- Slice of fruit is applied on eyes to remove blood clotting and cooling affect in eyes. (Rathod Abhaya Sinh Motishih 103)

IV. CONCLUSION

The study revealed that whatever knowledge on plants exists with the people of Jhalod, area, During the survey, it is found that the knowledge of the plants and their uses is limited to a few old knowledgeable people. They are on fast declining because lack of interest of local youth to learn the traditional knowledge from the old herbal healer. Cultivation of medicinal plants is an important way to make sustainable use of medicinal plants.

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