

## Enlisting Some Ethnic Plants Species in Ner Region Dist. Yavatmal (M.S.) India

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### ABSTRACT

Present paper deals with some ethno medicinal uses of 20 plant species, by the tribal of Ner region, in Yavatmal district of Maharashtra. A number of villages were visited in this region. The information was documented involving field study by contacting and interviewing traditional healers for plants used in cure of various diseases. This region is inhabited by tribal communities like Banjara, Gond, Mang, Paradhi etc. The ethno botanical information on plants viz., botanical name, family, local name, plant part used and mode of administration is enumerated.

**Keywords:** Tribal People, Medicinal Plant, Ner region, Yavatmal district.

### I. INTRODUCTION

In India, it is reported that traditional healers use 2500 plant species and 100 species of plants serve as regular sources of medicine, Pei (2001). Plants are the basis of life on earth and are central to people's livelihoods. Tribal people are the ecosystem people who live in harmony with the nature and maintain a close link between man and environment. Indian subcontinent is being inhabited by over 53.8 million tribal people in 5000 forest dominated villages of tribal community and comprising 15% of the total geographical area of Indian landmasses, representing one of the greatest emporia of ethno-botanical wealth (Chowdhari S. K., 2000). Therefore, effort should be initiated for the documentation and computerization of useful medicinal plants and their traditional knowledge (Mehrotra & Mehrotra, 2005).

The value of medicinal plants to the mankind is very well proven. It is estimated that 70 to 80% of the world population rely chiefly on traditional health care system and largely on herbal medicines (Shanley and Luz, 2003). Only 15% of pharmaceutical drugs are

consumed in developing countries (Toledo, 1995). The affluent people have little alternative to herbal medicine, and they depend on traditional health care system (Marshall, 1998).

The 30 plant species from Jalgaon district, are useful for different human ailments (Pawar S. and D. A. Patil, 2004). The documented 39 plant species used in treatment of reproductive disorders while 20 monocotyledonous plant species are used in various diseases by the tribal of Umardhed tehsil in Yavatmal district. They have further documented 36 ethnic formulations that are prepared using 50 plant species by locals of Umardhed tehsil (Bhogaonkar and Kadam, 2005 and 2006). The 177 medicinal plants are used by Banjaras of Vidarbha on various ailments (Bhogaonkar and Chavhan, 2013).

In the present paper, folk medicinal preparations of 20 plant species used for different ailments has been enumerated.

### Study Area

The district Yavatmal is situated in the eastern part of the Maharashtra between north latitudes 19° 23' and

20° 48' and longitudes 77° 19' and 79° 07'. It occupies an area of 13,582 Sq. Km. The Ner region is situated in eastern part of the Maharashtra between north latitudes 20.06423 and

longitudes 77.866386 respectively. It occupies an area of 699 meters<sup>2</sup>. According to the census of 2011, the total population of the region was 1, 20,232.



## II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

Tribal medicine practitioner men, village heads and local people were interviewed to record different plant part used for folk remedies. Plants were collected, documented and identified with the help of standard floras (Hooker 1997, Cooke 1967, Naik 1998, Karthikeyan and Kumar 1993, Yadav and Sardesai, 2002) and herbarium specimens were prepared.

### Enumeration:

The interviewed of local people and tribal medicine men's information are recorded, is as follows-

Sr. No.	Plant Name	Family	Local Name	Part Used	Mode of Uses
1.	<i>Abrus precatorius</i> L.	Leguminosae	Lal gunj	Root, Leaves	Mouth Ulcer
2.	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> (Benth.) Brenan	Mimosaceae	Babhul	Inner bark	Thoothache, Diabetes

3.	<i>Achyranthus aspera</i> L.	Amranthaceae	Aaghada	Root	Typhoid
4.	<i>Aegle marmelos</i> (L.) Corr.	Rutaceae	Bel	Leaves, Roots	Diabetes, Piles
5.	<i>Barleria prionitis</i> L.	Acanthaceae	Korati	Leaves	Healing wound, Mouth ulcer
6.	<i>Blepharis repens</i> (Vahl) Roth	Acanthaceae	Hadsan	Leaves	Bone fracture, Rheumatism
7.	<i>Bombax ceiba</i> L.	Bombacaceae	Katsawar	Inner bark, Flower	Dysentery,
8.	<i>Buchanania cochinchinensis</i> (Lour.) Almeida	Anacardiaceae	Charoli, Char	Leaves	Dysentery, Diarrhoea
9.	<i>Cadaba fruticosa</i> (L.) Druce	Capparidaceae	Kalitakal	Fruit	Rheumatism, Joint pain
10.	<i>Cassia fistula</i> L.	Caesalpiniaceae	Bahava, Amaltas	Seed	Fever
11.	<i>Chloroxylon swietenia</i> DC.	Meliaceae	Behera	Outer & Inner Bark	Jaundice
12.	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	Cyperaceae	Nagarmotha	Root	Dandruff, Hair fall, Hairwash
13.	<i>Diospyros melanoxylon</i> Roxb.	Ebenaceae	Tembhurna	Bark	Wound
14.	<i>Enicostemma axillare</i> (Lam.) Raynal	Gentianaceae	Nai, Naichapala	Whole Plant	Fever, Diabetes
15.	<i>Ficus racemosa</i> L.	Moraceae	Umbar	Leaves, Fruit	Fever, Nutrition
16.	<i>Gloriosa superba</i> L.	Liliaceae	Kalalawi	Tuber	Labour Pain
17.	<i>Grewia abutilifolia</i> Vent.ex Juss.	Tiliaceae	Dhaman	Fruit	Digestive
18.	<i>Helicteres isora</i> L.	Sterculiaceae	Murud shenga	Fruit	Stomach ache
19.	<i>Hemidesmus indicus</i> (L.) R. Br.	Periplocaceae	Kawalvel	Root	Leucorrhoea
20.	<i>Vitex negundo</i> L.	Verbenaceae	Nirgudi	Leaves	Joint Pain, Rheumatism

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present communication deals with the local people of Ner region, Yavatmal District (M. S.) India, were used medicinally important plants of 20 genera and twenty species of angiosperms for different ailments. These are herb, shrub, climber, small and large trees. These plants are common and medicinally important to treat various diseases like Diabetes, jaundice, typhoid, fever, dysentery, diarrhea, rheumatism, leucorrhoea etc. Some therapeutic uses of such plants in Ner region were documented. The present information is used in drug standardization and estimation of compound content for further studies.

### IV. CONCLUSION

Traditional knowledge systems cure different diseases by the tribal of Ner region. They use plant as a source of drug through trial and error basis and the process is experienced over hundreds of years. It has been observed that the use of the medicinal plants is also a routine practice in the local people.

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